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p Street Schoo and rudiments of it, to comme rther particulars BASSETT OFFICE. Slavery Socie-flice at No. 46, ver the Auction

ess, and the ac ted to call.

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well. on and Alfred

FUGE OF OPPRESSION.

[From the Journal of Freedom.] SENTIMENT AT THE SOUTH. o see how extremes do meet. Ultra ira Anties or Garrison-men agree go on together blackguarding was labor for the instruction and (ii) We notice in the Southern (Richmond,) an indignant res toast given on a public which threw out mached the simple truths of dayes of Virginia. The arwe partly insert in justice to ectable people of the South, on an ore preaching among their

essary to defend the Rev. Mr. Van Rensselaer against his sort,-yet as it may not be wing remarks from a reply to a writer under the signature of

who toasted Mr. V. R., ntly, I suppose, made a mis-sthe Reverend gentleman the He joined the Union et to ascertain what facilities affording religious instruction ars to the Colonization Society, eman who has occasioned these opportunity of knowing Mr. V.

nor, as a native Virginian, I canlate the doings of the anti-slaany other light than as dangerdomestic peace-yea, to the perpemany blessings of our governnatriot. I consider them as odious With these views, I Northern man who has selfrount him to such conduct as Mr. our slaves in the principles of , which teaches obedience and masters, submission, diligence, He is a man of piety and word; and the religion he inculas far from the fanaticism of Nat Christ and his Apostles. as light is from darkness. It is ditors, to the want of religious inthat we must ascribe such horrid th a black man condemned to death der of his master, and when the a Rible, relative to the Christian aves had been exhibited, he re-I had known that before. I would done that act.' He had prettempted to justify his conduct, memned, instead of preparing for He now confessed his guilt, and and obtained (as I hope) mercy.'

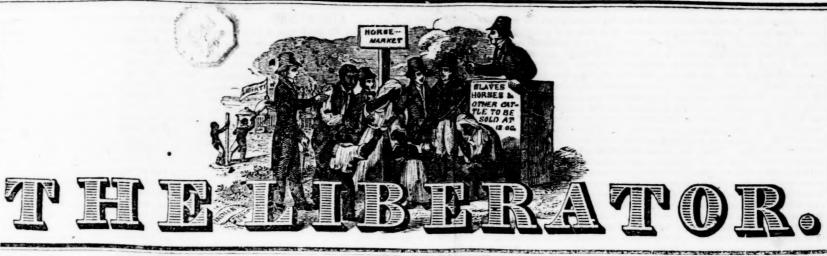
ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.

ent on to speak of several of these sen

oncing somebody, that slavery cates of total abstinence? abandoned. As for going to the attempting to convince slavehols, he will not be permitted to adssemblies, but even in those may address individuals with pergining that the people of New-

COMMUNICATIONS.

that they are true.



VOL. IV. OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1834.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.]

mation to enter the samual subscriber of one trust, permit me to be heard in reply.

prosecuted, in perfect consistency with our actions.

ly the most violent of the Abolitionists have

ic and wrong, and urge its It is not the fault of the Abolitionists, that ing to trample under foot.* with all the eloquence he can wiser and better men have not long ago esonebody, and afraid to go where peo-others will not do the work better than we dividuals. can, we shall go on doing it as well as we advocates of slavery, and trying may be able-looking continually unto God

them. Rev. Mr. May, however, for wisdom, resolution and success.

The spirit of reform is often so che The spirit of reform is often so checked by the reserve, and forbidding aspect of those, scurrilous paragraphs respecting us, that ake such assertions concerning New who are accounted the wisest and the best, without some evidence, out of his very likely breaks forth from the restraint, in which it has been hardly held, with an impetuosity that may do mischief. Let the GENTLEMEN-It was with no little pain blame therefore, in part, at least, be laid upon at I read, in the July number of the Ex- those who, possessed of the greatest influer, the remark of the reviewer of Prof. ence in the community, have suffered that frey's Sermons' respecting Abolitionists, influence to remain on the side of wrong, or ent but mistaken philanthropists,' as he are tardy in their advocacy of right. They also the quotation from one of are the men, who do in effect hinder the prosermons, to which the remark is prefa- gress of reform more than any others. They We are so use to being misrepresent- do more to dam up the stream, so that it rises and abused in the common, licentious and rises, until it overflows the banks of pruspapers, that we have ceased to be dislighted by misrepresentation and abuse from sides into its destined channel.

was attendant upon the Reformation! Sure- ry Society or Convention. I am perfectly him without crime. Can we then innocent- timent, and public sympathy. not courage enough to do that. enjoyment of their rights, should look at the of action-by those measures and means. res both the slave and his master, it be onward, if it be to a right result, they our hands for the amendment of any defect as no bad passions of his own to surely should not withhold their co-operation, in our institutions, or the redress of any

The language of the reviewer, in the pasand the result will be, that in poused the cause of the oppressed, the ensage before me, though not so harsh, implies slaved Americans. And now, if those who condemn us, will come forward and take this proach us in more unseemly terms. Undoubtand even the advocates of per- great work into their hauds, and do it as edly the writer intended to allege against ery, will generally hear him with thoroughly as it should be done;—and in a the Abolitionists as much, at least, as is exmething, within themselves, that if for it, gentlemen, there is not an Abolitionist sermon which he has italicised. He would as that their sentiments are such to have them take the lead. But slavery we are 'rudely disturbing the political relaprovoke resistance and wrath; and must be abolished. If there be any power tions of society'—that we are interfering in hey dare not go. In this state of in truth to correct error, and in light to dispel a very improper manner with the constitution darkness, slavery shall be abolished. If of our government, and the property of in-

It will not be mistaken by you, for a mere compliment, when I say that such an accusation, alleged in the Christian Examiner, does have appeared in our common newspapers. that it forbears to act until the pressure of Therefore it is that I am anxious to be heard plaint. Let me consider them separately.

The first is, that certain ardent but mistak-

* Let me again refer my readers to the Anti-Slamore than half a century? Surely it could not have borne so long to be spoken of as it deserves to be. Silence is protectress of England Convention '—to 'the Anti-Slavery Reporter'—to Mrs. Child's 'Appeal'—'Phelps's Lectures'—and indeed to the publications of the Abolitionists generally.

* Let me again refer my readers to the Anti-Slavery more than half a century? Surely it could not have borne so long to be spoken of as it deserves to be. Silence is protectress of this, and of every abomination.

* Burley it could not have borne so long to be spoken of as it deserves to be. Silence is protectress of this, and of every abomination.

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* Burley it could not have borne so long to be spoken of as it deserves to be. Silence is protectress of this, and of every abomination.

Here we may be met with the current assertion, that our National Government has quence. Thus we shall continue to 'inter-like the community pollution and discord, moral and political death?

S. J. M.

The foregoing article was presented to the sertion, that our National Government has sertion.

Missionary. This is not so. that quarter. It is not, however, a light mat- I have often heard gentlemen, some of gation lave any meaning, it is either that our from the beginning, guarantied to a portion ter, in our estimation, that a grave periodical them persons to whom the community looks abhorrence of slavery does not warrant our of the States the privilege of holding slaves. like the Examiner has lent its extensive in- up with greatest deference, acknowledge interference in any way, for its abolition; or This is not strictly true. Such a guaranty greatly esteemed and beloved fluence to fix in the public mind the unjust that the principles of Abolitionists, most if else that we have supposed it justified our is no where to be round. Not a word apdeportment, amiability, suspicion, that we intend or wish to interfere not all, were correct; but then they have interfering in an improper way. I ask in re- pears in the Constitution respecting Slavery. which claims to be the most enlightened, The writer of this article enjoy- in any improper manner with 'the constitu- added, 'the violence of language which some ply, is not our abhorrence of slavery just? That it meant to sanction it is a matter of and most moral portion our country. Let no He knows it to have tion of governments, or the personal rights of them use is such, that we cannot counter- Ought we not to feel an immeasurable, un- inference only. But what if the framers of of individuals.' The language of Prof. Pal- ance it, and so are silent.' I have asked in utterable detestation of a system under which this Confederacy had entered into an explicit you not go to t'. South and preach your and in a legal manner, to our frey, too, will doubtless be quoted again as a reply, and beg leave here again to ask, do millions of our fellow-beings, most of them agreement to enforce the subjection of our doctrines there? We are all right on the sub-Mr. V. R. is not connect- censure upon those against whom his review- these gentlemen, by their silence, escape our countrymen, are held in a subserviency colored countrymen? A conventional bar-Anti-Slavery Society, or with er has directed the remark, whether he so being implicated with such as do wrong, ay, as entire as that of the domesticated brutes? gain, though it were made by our venerated and the effect its purposes. On intended it or not. You will therefore, I with such as use violent, abusive language? and have so more protection from injury and Fathers, cannot obliterate a self-evident truth, Slavery. Those sentiments, that state of The real sentiments and purposes of AboThe real sentiments are the opposers of AboThe real sentiments are the Are they not ranked among the opposers of abuse than those brutes have? No man of or abrogate an everlasting principle of right. are too well known, and whose well known, and whose well approved at the South, to litionists have been so often, so fully and less censurable than the advocates? I pledge tred of such Slavery is too intense, or can set at naught the Almighty, and trifle with lation, and which is vio- explicitly stated to our fellow-citizens, that myself to collect, if it be called for, a hun- be. Well then, have we a right in this coun- his sovereignty? Tell them our boasted myself to conect, if it be called for, a nunand and calumniated by the Antiary, with whom Mr. V. R. is so
port respecting them, and proceeds theretion, virulent above, and incendiary matter,
and express our feelings about it; and thus
and express our feelings about it; and thus are feelings about it; and thus a from to pronounce our condemnation. This from the publications of the pro-slavery par- by changing public opinion, and awakening And tell them too, (what the people of the is particularly unbecoming in one of the ty, than can be found in the writings of those public sympathy, procure its abelition? land seem to have strangely forgotten,) that referred to Mr. Bruce of Halifax, Unitarian Community, which have so loudly who are anti-slavery. I do not believe there There are many persons even in New-Eng- the permanency and strength of our confedextensive slaveholder, and who complained of the injustice of a similar pro- was ever a set of men more misrepresented land, I apprehend, who think we have no eracy reside not in the plighted faith of its cedure, in reference to their opinions and and vilified than the Abolitionists have been. such right. This may be the position the constituent States, but in their fidelity to the purposes. I therefore respectfully request I say this confidently, although I am a reviewer would take. On no subject, perhaps, unchangeable principles of truth and rightthe writer of the review before me, to peruse Unitarian; and I am solicitous that this dec- are the views of men apt to be more indis- eousness. Our duty, therefore, would not be with attention the official accounts of the laration should appear before the public in tinct, than on the nature and extent of their altered in the least by the most explicit guarformation of the New-England Anti-Slavery the most respectable Journal of the sect. I rights. Often they are most unreasonable anty in our Constitution, if it were found Society-of the first annual meeting of the do not believe that any set of men, not even and extravagant in their demands; and about there. It would still be our duty to expose Providence Society-the Address of the Unitarians, have ever been so much mis- as often we find them pusillanimously doubt- the unrighteousness of the compact, and the New-York Anti-Slavery Society-and, more represented and vilified as the Abolitionists. ing, and relinquishing a most sacred right, danger of adhering to it. And we should than either, the proceedings of the National I repeat then the question, already put, what because for sooth, the faithful exercise of it have a right so to do under those articles of Convention held in Philadelphia, December, will gentlemen gain by withholding their may subject them to inconvenience or perlear's. He has come among us 1833, with the 'Declaration of Sentiments countenance and co-operation from the Anti- sonal danger. But can we innocently relinand Purposes.' Let him read these with slavery cause? They may see, at a glance, quish our right to do our duty? And is it and of the press. care, and then specify, if he is able, one purthey will not escape the suspicion of giving not a matter of the plainest duty to espouse I trust, Messrs. Editors, I have shown that pose of the Abolitionists, which may not be countenance to abusive language and violent the cause of the oppressed, and those who we Abolitionists have a right, if it be neceshave none to help them? I know it is in- sary, to interfere even with the constitution ag allowan, in every sense of duties as citizens of this Republic; and in Let any candid man take the common sisted by many that we ought not to inter- of our civil government, if we do so in a equal consistency with the example of Jesus charges, which are alleged against the Abo- fere in behalf of the slaves by any means, proper manner. The only question then litionists, those charges which are going the because it is no concern of ours what their which remains to be settled under this head That some measures, adopted by some of rounds of our newspapers, some of which condition may be, but wholly an affair of our is, whether we have resorted to the proper, the friends of the Anti-Slavery cause, have have now found a place in the Examiner southern brethren. No concern of ours! lawful means to effect our purpose. Here I

as that of Southampton. I con- been ill-advised, may be true. That some those charges by the iteration of which the Why-are we not men here in New-Eng- must appeal again to the Declaration of Sensentiments entertained by individuals are in- mob has been recently aroused in New-York land, and bound by the ties of common hu- timents and Purposes put out by the Convencorrect, is very probable. And that language to commit the grossest outrages upon the manity to take an interest in the sufferings tion at Philadelphia, and to the constitutions has been used, which is not to be justified, I property, the persons, and the indisputable of our fellow-beings? Surely the fact that of the numerous Anti-Slavery Societies, shall not deny. But I ask, gentlemen, are rights of their anti-slavery fellow-citizens- these are our countrymen does not annul their which have been formed in different parts of not such evils incident to all great efforts for let any candid man, I repeat, take these claim upon us. The right to liberty and the the country. There will be found, in all the correction of public opinion, or the sub- charges, and try to find a warrant for them, pursuit of happiness is born with man, con- these, a uniform disclaimer of any intention accounts most flagrant piracy. It originated version or amendment of long existing cor- in the publications of the party accused, es- ferred upon him by his Creator. It is above or wish or right to interfere for the relief of in the atrocity of the African kidnar per-in rupt institutions? How much extravagance pecially in those publications, which have all price, inalienable. He cannot forfeit it the slaves by violence, or indeed in any other theft of the worst kind. And I demand,

of action, and bitterness of language, there issued under the sanction of any Anti-Slave- without crime, nor can it be withheld from way than through the medium of public senwilling to abide the result of such an exam- ly see this right withheld from any of our The second part of the accusation preferof their enterprise is a matter of rejoicing to been tame, in comparison with Luther and ination. I am sure he will find that we have race, and not remonstrate, especially where red against us by the reviewer is, that we of their enterprise is a matter of rejoicing to country, as those who would set at naught our own country, and no concern of ours! our abhorrence of slavery, &c., to interfere common here as anywhere. We the whole protestant world, because it under- her Constitution, and violate her laws. He Two millions of our fellow-beings under this with the personal rights and property of inmined the dominion of a spiritual despot, and will find indeed the avowed purpose and the Republic, held in the most abject bondage, dividuals.' This blow strikes at the very helped to establish among men certain prin- obvious tendency of our measures to be, to bought and sold and treated like cattle! and foundation of the Anti-Slavery cause. It property of any other? Shall this principle property of any other? Shail this principle of sprevalent in New-England; inflorance to it, N need not go back from our own age for an or derogatory to our colored population-all and are we not at liberty to operate on pub- fact, that a respectable writer in New-Eng- be considered inapplicable to his body? Who by then said, what he ought not to example. Who, that loves to see health and such as are inconsistent with our principles lic opinion? Can we then be innocent, so land, in one of the first periodicals in our will say this? It must be however the only described the workings of men's watched the workings of men's unfeignedly thankful for what has already even the amendment of our Constitution, if ple towards the millions, whom they are abolition of Slavery, that we are interfering a few years, may see how he has been achieved in the cause of Temperance? it must be understood now to sanction the trampling under foot? New-England noth-He and those with whom he acts, Yet what wise and good man will hesitate enslavement, or the degradation of any por- ing to do with slavery! Why, are not the of individuals—and that this will undoubtedong something to overthrow slav- to condemn many things, which have been tion of our countrymen. But then he will States of this confederacy mutually pledged by pass with the majority of readers even of this purpose, they wish to be at said and done by some of the ardent advo- find, and it should not be overlooked, that we to maintain the sacred rights of man; and here, as a valid and weighty objection to our have solemnly pledged ourselves to our coun- are we not all implicated in the deep dis- procedure-reveals the thick moral darkness Those who desire to have mankind advanctive, and to one another, to seek the great grace and the imminent peril of our nation, which covers even the people of New-Engslavery ought to be abolished, ing in knowledge, righteousness, and in the object at which we aim, only by that course because of her flagrant violation of her land, hiding from their view the peculiar vaunted principles? No concern of ours! enormity of that system of unrighteousness, man, who honestly and im- obvious bearing of every new movement. If which are explicitly pointed out, and put into Pray are not we of New-England, citizens which is sustained by the strong arm of our of the United States, and bound by that re- Republic. What is it that ought to awaken lation to consult and labor for the common in the bosom of every man, certainly of evagitating these subjects, may travethe whole south, and may urge the whole south, and may urge the work of a very day. He may speak of the movement may have been commenced. the foundation of our Republic-ay, con- is it, if it be not that this institution reducsuming the very cement of the Union? It es to the condition of mere chattels the bodies appears to me that he can know nothing of and souls of millions of men, most of them the structure of this Confederacy, or cannot natives too, of our own country? In the have attended to the joint action of its parts, language of one of our southern slave codes, who does not perceive that the continual 'Slaves are deemed, sold, taken, reputed and friction caused by slavery has already de- adjudged in law to be CHATTELS PERSONAL But these men are better style than we have begun it—my word by the style than the style tha Indeed, the evils brought even now upon the and their executors, administrators and asdid go there and utter what is in their would not be well received. They would not rejoice have it believed by our fellow-citizens, that would not rejoice have it believed by our fellow-citizens, that would not rejoice have it believed by our fellow-citizens, that would not rejoice have it believed by our fellow-citizens, that would not rejoice have it believed by our fellow-citizens, that would not rejoice have it believed by our fellow-citizens, that would not rejoice have it believed by our fellow-citizens, that would not rejoice have it believed by our fellow-citizens, that would not rejoice have it believed by our fellow-citizens, that would not rejoice have it believed by our fellow-citizens, that would not rejoice have it believed by our fellow-citizens, that would not rejoice have it believed by our fellow-citizens, that would not rejoice have it believed by our fellow-citizens, that would not rejoice have it believed by our fellow-citizens. ing, that our 'wise and prudent ones,' for es whatsoever.' Or in the words of another want, methinks, of faith in God's promises code, 'A slave is one who is in the power of and power, are appalled into silence. But is a master to whom he belongs. The master it right, is it safe to be silent? Can silence may sell him, dispose of his person, his inavert the calamities we deprecate? No-no. dustry, and his labor; he can do nothing, Such is not the way by which men have ever possess nothing, nor acquire any thing but been brought out from the dangerous passes, what must belong to his master.' We grant, into which iniquity has led them. 'Cry aloud, of course, that this is law; and we confess more to mislead the public mind, than all the spare not, lift up thy voice like a trumpet, that we are ashamed, before all men, to be was the command of God to his prophet- obliged to acknowledge that it is law in our 'show my people their transgressions.' And land. But we will not acknowledge that it when, since that day, I demand, when have is therefore right; or that it ought to be siconviction can be no longer resisted. It then in reply. There are two counts in the comevils averted by silence and inaction? Nay edge that even the law of our own country -has it not been because of silence, that can make wrong-right; or that it can alienen philanthropists (i. e. the Abolitionists) the abomination of slavery has been suffered ate that which is inalienable; or that it can think they are justified from their abhor- to abide and increase among us even until give away what is not its own. We cannot rence of slavery, and their zeal for universal now? Has it not been because of the inex- conceive of a greater sin against God and cmancipation, to interfere with the constitutions of civil government.' Now, if this allehas been perpetuated under our Republic for purpose of Abolitionists to expose to public more than half a century? Surely it could abhorrence this surpassing wickedness of the

fere with the personal rights of individuals," until the property in question is restored to its rightful owners. And who are they? Who but the slaves themselves? They are the individuals, whose property is interfered with, ay-whose dearest rights, whose ALL is ruthlessly torn from them. We grant that this unparalleled iniquity has the sanction of American Law. But there is a higher sanction than any human Law-and this sanction Slavery has not, cannot have. We point to the law of God-to those everlasting principles of truth and right-and in view of them, solemnly demand of our country to restore to millions of our countrymen their property, the possession of themselves, and the wages of their industry, and all their rights

Can it be, that there are men in New-England, capable of writing such an article as the Review in the Examiner, who soberly think that the slaveholders have a 'good title' to their property in the bodies, industry, inalienable rights, souls of their slaves -a title which may not be questioned, disputed? So it appears. And this reveals to us how great a reformation in public sentiment needs to be effected in New-England. one say to us Abolitionists again, 'Why do ject here.' I am persuaded that the moral influence of New-England is on the side of public opinion which is virtually the basis. the support of the abomination, are about as prevalent here as in any part of the Union. And while this is so, it would be folly for the advocates of abolition to go with their arguments and appeals to the slaveholders themselves. But when the moral influence of New-England shall be expressly on the side of justice, mercy, and the rights of man, then will the advocates of this righteous cause be sustained; and may go throughout the land, not only in the assurance of being heard, but of effecting their object. Of the prevalence in New-England of

pro-slavery sentiments and feelings, I could, if there were room, adduce many proofs. But this one, brought under consideration by the. remark of the reviewer, is of itself enough. I presume the idea, which he has expressed, prevails very generally, that the slaves are the property of their masters, property which we have no right to question or dispute. You probably would not be willing to allow me space enough, after all that I have occupied, to discuss this point thoroughly. I will therefore content myself with asking the reviewer one question : Where did the slaveholders get their property in the inclienable rights of their fellow-men? A portion of their property of this description, it may be said, came to them by inheritance. But could their fathers transmit to them 'a good title' to that, which they did not themselves rightfully possess? Trace back this species of property to its rise, and you find it originated in an act, which now even our government could the execrable pirates, who stole human bodies from Africa, confer a 'good title' of property in them, to those who were pleased to pay a few dollars for their victims? Is it not a well known principle of common justice, that what was stolen must ever be revertible to him from whom it was taken, or to his heirs? that it can never become the plea, by which the slaveholder can even pretend to support his claim.

But suppose I should grant that he who bought the captured African, had a right of property in him; and therefore that while we are at liberty to denounce the one who stole him from his home, and from himself, as the worst of pirates, we ought to leave the purchaser in quiet, undisputed possession of his body and soul. Suppose I should grant this. Still, this concession could not cover over the wrongs done to another portion of the slaves. Nor should it prevent my putting to every slaveholder in the land the questions-how did you come by the property you claim in the human beings, that have been born upon your plantation or in your house? Who has robbed them of their birthright to liberty and the pursuit of happiness? Let the reviewer attempt, on behalf of the slaveholders, to answer these questions satisfactorily to himself-and, I am confident, he will be brought to see his mistaken, because we think we are justified 'to interfere with the property of individuals.' For what can be more easily justified than the attempt, by constitutional, pacific measures, to restore invaluable property to its right owners? Very respectfully,

SAMUEL J. MAY. Brook'yn, August 10th, 1834.

P. S. In the foregoing, you will observe have confined myself to the objections implied in the language of the Reviewer. There are other as weighty objections, afloat in the community, which I should be glad to answer on the pages of this work. Allow me to express the hope, that the subject of Slavery will soon come to be fully and freely discussed here. What ought a Christian Examiner to investigate more thoroughly. than an institution which deprives millions of their dearest rights, denies them all intellectual and moral culture, and utterly disregards all their ties of kindred and affection-an institution too, from which is flowing forth

MESSES. EDITORS,

Are we, or are we not, to have freedom of speech in Vermont? Are we to be ruled by the laws, or by the

Sirs-That peace-making class of people who are so strongly opposed to excitement, have, in Burlington, this evening, been making a mighty effort for its suppression!-Some brief statement of facts relative to the affair must be made out for you before I rest.

I came to this place on Saturday afternoon.

In the evening I called on a distinguished clergyman, made known to him that I designed to address the people on the subject of slavery; and requested him to give novery frowning, forbidding manner disapprov-At intermission word came to me that I could aye, they said aye. not have the upper room, (which we were now coming from the direction of a squad that had people will hold them accountable. collected in one part of the room, saying he had come to have an interview with me. His company immediately gathered around. He abruptly demanded the course about to b pursued in the address. My reply was, that He very stoutly, loudly and repeatedly de- in the Northern States. While it is main clared that I had no right to discuss the sub- tained by many that the subject belongs exject here, before the people of Burlington! clusively to the South; it seems taken for and authoritatively asked whom I had con- granted that the North are well acquainted whom I had conversed, and was informed unanimous in condemning it. But are there that I had consulted the Constitution of Ver- not many at the North who apologize for mont relative to the freedom of speech-but slavery; and thousands of others who are so that I had not been particularly careful to ignorant of it as to have no feeling, nor anxask any man's liberty, that I might open my leties about it? I am apprehensive there mouth for the dumb, and plead the cause of is much ignorance in regard to the slavethe poor and needy. I took my place to call system, and the duty of American citizens the attention of the assembly, which by this in relation to it. You will probably smile time was quite numerous. This gentleman when I express the opinion, that thousands immediately mounted the rostrum by my of free men do not know that slavery exists side, and thrusting himself forward, commenc- in our land. Birney's letter was recently ed his harangue. He attempted to divide given to a man, who has for several years the assembly that he might ascertain the been chairman of the board of Selectmen in had more regard for the rights of a fellow State. He was requested to read it, and was citizen remonstrated, and candidly, yet fear- told that it was an article on slavery and colfor the representation of three fifths of the supposed that it was abolished by Congress, slaves, therefore no man has a right to dis- when Congress has no right, nor power to cuss, in Burlington, this question, which they legislate on the subject, what inference shall were now freely discussing! The same be drawn in regard to multitudes less intel-

the above named lawyer and county officer, were the principal movers of the riot.

of southern planters who come to seek a re- ty, desirous that the members should enjoy kish, disgusting complacency! We leave last fifteen or twenty years—a determination gregation endangered, they deemed it pruour readers, for the present, to make their to exclude him from American soil—the land dent not to have the house opened for the fact, that a drove of slaves belonging to this 'with great industry;' and 'they can be proremarking that we are of his birth. Dangerous and fatal heresies intended lecture. It is a source of consola- trader, now known to have left that city on moved with their own consent! How exten- think, where man is permitted to read, and sively these doctrines have prevailed, I will not undertake to determine—but it is certain Literary Inquirer.

they have been preached and printed. Friends and fellow citizens of Vermont! O. S. MURRAY, Agent Vt. A. S. Society. Burlington, Monday evening, Sept. 22.

of slavery; and requested him to give no-tice to his congregation on the Sabbath, that such an address would be delivered in the the affair, harangued the multitude in a voted that they would not hear any thing up-Court House on Monday evening. He in a most inflammatory manner, save one-he on that subject. This mob was headed by was busy, darting about in the company. men who term themselves respectable.ed my having any thing to say on the sub- His influence was perceptible as the others. These frequent mobs present one of the darkject in the place. I am since informed that The tools-the rabble, were young men and est pictures to be seen in society at the preshe gave no notice of the kind to his people boys. They manifested no self-movement, ent time. It shows a spirit of illiberality, on the subject of Slavery, and notice having pro. They acted as they were directed. When besides a degree of moral depravity, which been publicly given that I should do so on Lord go with him, and give him a mouth and on the Sabbath. The Baptist people protheir commander directed them to one side
their commander directed them to one side
them a common discourse in the afternoon, they went—when he called for
the macommon discourse in the afternoon, they went—when he called for
the Baptist people protheir commander directed. When besides a degree of moral depravity, which their commander directed them to one side
scriously threatens the very existence of our
them a common discourse in the afternoon, they went—when he called for
institutions. Freedom is only a mockery—
the cause of justice and humanity, which I
able to gainsay nor resist.—Ib.

occupying during the day,) for an evening those who raised the tumult, to have pre- force. Mob law is the worst kind of despotinecting, because it was insured only as a court-house, and if by accident it should be for boys to disturb such a meeting—espe- free government, is invariably succeeded by burnt in consequence of being otherwise oc- cially as they could not know what was about the still calm of perpetual despotism. Let cupied, the proprietors would be thrown out to be said? What did they know of slavery us not be deceived-this spirit must be of the insurance. It was said I could have or anti-slavery? A lad of from 15 to 17 checked, or every thing valuable in our inthe lower or town room, which was accept. years of age was by several heard to sny restitutions will be swept away by it. Liberty to Buffalo, especially as I was informed that of human liberty will ensure him a ready ed. In the afternoon my discourse was on peatedly-let us kill him!-let us kill him! and mobism cannot exist together .- Maine American Slavery, showing it to be a nation- A gentleman, after hearing him several times, Free Press. al sin, that it corrupts the church, and de- seizing him by the arm, reminded him of the ineating its general character. At the close, law, upon which the fellow fled. What I notified the audience that I would propose could have called forth such threats, from a remedy for slavery, on Monday evening, in such a person? It could not have been rethe lower room. A few hours before the lecture, it was whispered to me that I should could not have been moved by the hope of be mobbed. This evening I went to my ap-pointment, accompanied by my tried friend, and infamy of that outrage upon the rights of R. T. Robinson, of Ferrisburg, who came to the people, and the Constitution of our State Battery to see the late Balloon ascent, I was about to take my place to commence the exercises, a gentleman lawyer approached, and managers. All good and discerning

O. S. M.

[From the Christian Mirror.] LIGHT WANTED.

MR. EDITOR-Some seem to imagine that proposed to offer a remedy for slavery, there is no call for the discussion of Slavery He was told the names of some with with the evils of the slave-system, and are and Puladelphia. At length he who seem- sponsibilities of American citizens ;-- the vaed to be the highest functionary in this hon- rious oppressive laws regulating it ;-the orable body, with great authority and arro- horror of the domestic slave trade, and mil- to let them alone. gance, demanded attention. He called on tiplied wrongs of the black man, should all those who would not allow me to speak to be disclosed. The press should speak out make it manifest. A savage yell was raised fully and fearlessly, until every man who altogether decisive. One of the peaceable reads a newspaper, shall understand the subparty requested the moderator that the nega-ject. Let the pages of the Mirror become tive might be called. No, was the reply- radiant with light. Let every press emit its

fore and in contact with mine, and made an to ache? Why has the press been silent? effort to stumble me. As we withdrew towards the door, the rush around was that of editorial fraternity of their obligations touch- whites, how can it be a sin to keep them in faries—the hissing that of serpents—the vo-ciferations those of fieuds incarnate. A certain General, and a certain Editor, with there be light.' OMICRON. bondage till they become sufficiently enlight-oned to enjoy rational liberty? And as it is pleaded, that it is dangerous to give them

Such are briefly the facts. They are re- Stuart, of England, being in Buffalo, was in- structed, must they not always remain in igcorded for a page of the history of Vermont vited to take part in the proceedings at the norance, and be unfit to enjoy their freedom, -time cannot erase it. It will stand out to annual meeting of the Eric County Bible So-our everlasting shame. The truth of the ciety, held on Wednesday last, at the first Hence will it not follow, that slavery is not last may be problematical. I said to our Presbyterian church in this city. The reso- now, and never will be a sin? If, because shame. I know not but it may be yet con- lution submitted by the Reverend Gentle- the slaveholders have kept their slaves in sidered doubtful whether our virtue and in- man, and which we are happy to state was such ignorance, they are not capable of entelligence are to wax or wans—whether or unanimously passed, was one expressive of joying their freedom, and therefore it is not strengthen it—it cannot be overcome! not they have yet taken root sufficiently deep gratitude to God, that he had, in his provi- a duty to emancipate them, then so long as to stand the tempest that is gathering. The dence, prepared the way for the universal they are pleased to keep them in ignorance, spirit of slavery is a lock-jaw upon the cler-gy, and a nightmare upon the press. We and of an ardent desire that the time might dom, and therefore it will not be a sin to conhave fallen upon eventful days. Our only speedily arrive, when the DESTITUTE of THIS tinue to hold them in slavery. For it cannot hope is, that the wrath of man shall be made country might also be supplied with the same be a sin to do what it is not a duty to refrain to praise Him: and that the remainder of wrath He will restrain. That He will bring resolution in a most appropriate and forcible diate emancipation, and yet hold that slavery good out of evil; and spare us until we recover our senses, and see and forsake our
folly.

We have read with surprise the accounts
of the riots in Boston, New-York, and Phiand essention in a most appropriate and forcible
imanner, and urged the duty of immediate is a sin, show the consistency of their views?
They say it is not safe to emancipate the
slaves. But it is always safe to leave off any
two millions of our monocent, nnoffending,
sin, and to do right. And, therefore, slavery of the riots in Boston, New-York, and Phi- and oppressed fellow-creatures.' On Sun- cannot be a sin, if it is not a duty immediladelphia-but they are measurably account- day morning. Mr. Stuart preached at the ately to emancipate the slaves. Let them ed for, when we consider the connection of Baptist church, and in the afternoon at the then no longer say that it is a sin, or cease those cities—especially the last two, - with second Presbyterian church. The Board of to oppose immediate emancipation. slavery, by their ports, and by the residence Directors of the Buffalo Anti-Slavery Socie-

to subdue this hatred has been denied. Then power of truth. They may demblish the cheek-a scar occasioned by a burn under sixth person of this nation ought to be held ples of God; but they cannot stay ts march, piece. in chains until such times as they can be re-in a land where the mind is permitted to moved with their own consent! How exten-think, where man is permitted to read, and

Mobocracy .- This spirit seems to be rap-Let us search and know what manner of idly spreading through our country. From portant service to the cause of humanity, the cities it is making its progress into the interior, and appearing in our villiges and small towns. Mr. Orson S. Murrayrecently P. S. I feel constrained to say more by attempted to deliver an address on the suba name without meaning, unless free discus-How easy a matter would it have been for sion oan be maintained unawed by brute the public :-

> [From the New-York Journal of Commerce.] NEW AMUSEMENT.

Being present upon business in this great depend upon its commercial intercourse, and having been attracted by curiosity to the ther sex, age, situation nor condition. safety; for they ran well, and the races were and powerful people? well contested, and seemed to afford excellent sport. This newly invented amusement. during the two previous balloon days, and had gone off well. Now, Mr. Editor, I gression? Or are they so afraid of a lonely thought to myself, this is war; and how will must go somewhere to sell our notions, and laws, is the best way to testify love to law? entirely within the power of these very peo- best way to preserve the peace, or do they ple we are now persecuting? I have navi- not know, that whatever crushes the free and the assembly that he might ascertain the been chairman of the board of Selectmen in part and the part of the might ascertain the been chairman of the board of Selectmen in part and the first and the Every where that I can think of, India, Chi- most constant devices of the enemies of freelessly asked that they should first hear on onization. He remarked, 'there are no slaves in this country, are there?' When do you this interesting subject, and then judge. He was seconded by another of the same views. A very respectable portion of the assemblage

Lessly asked that they should first hear on onization. He remarked, 'there are no slaves in this country, are there?' When do you think slavery was abolished? 'I don't know, I thought there was a law passed that slaves hear on slaves in this country, are there?' When do you think slavery was abolished? 'I don't know, I thought there was a law passed that slaves hear on slaves in this country, are there?' When do you think slavery was abolished? 'I don't know, I thought there was a law passed that slaves have always treated us kind-here; yet they have always treated us kin

If this great town was without Commerce, Mr. Editor, and was situated in the interior base, cowardly, cringing servility to the ligent, or who have less means of intellisouth; discussion of the subject would bring gence? Sir, light is wanted on this whole safe in abusing and persecuting these bluedown on our heads the great wrath of the subject. The system of slavery in all its skins, and in driving them off. But unfor-slaveholders. The same cry of 'mad dog' ramifications; the powers of the general and tunately, they are all over the world; we that has produced the violence in Naw York that his produced the violence in New York state governments in regard to it;—the rewithout putting it amongst them. Therefore, Mr. Editor, it would be wisest, I think,

ONE OF YOUR SUBSCRIBERS.

[From the New-England Telegraph.]

IS SLAVERY A SIN?

MR. EDITOR,-Most people with us, and we don't want the negative. They also rays, and speak out its thunders until the in-voted toat I should leave the house. The iquity of slavery—its injustice and cruelty, slavery is a sin, and yet many at the same vote, on one side, was clear! They evident shall be fully known, and its doom sealed, time contend that immediate emancipation is ly had the most brute force; and their ac- The cry of oppression from more than two not a duty. But I cannot see the consistentous said—this is as good an argument as millions of human hearts is daily ascending ey of such positions, and should like to see we want. Not disposed to attempt to meet to heaven against this whole land; and yet those, who maintain them, show their consuch an argument, with my friends I peace- some need to be told that Slaves exist in the sistency. If it is not a duty now to emanciably retired. There was an attempt at put- United States!! Is there not utterly a fault pate the slaves, how can it be a sin to hold ting out the lights. As I was leaving the upon this subject? Why has not the cry of them in slavery, till it becomes a duty to rostrum, a ruffina who had probably taken oppression been heard all over the land, until his stand for the purpose, thrust his foot be- every ear is made to tingle and every heart they are not sufficiently enlightened to enjoy Mr. Editor, will you not remind the whole to have their freedom, and dangerous to the instruction, and severe laws are passed in Supremacy of Mobs .- The Rev. Charles the slave states prohibiting their being in-

KIDNAPPING.

His hair is very black, and inclined

siding in this city, at the corner of Hammersley and Varick sts. 202, Hammersley-street. Editors of papers in this city, and particularly those of the South, will render an imsave a fellow creature from involuntary ser vitude, and give ease and comfort to a brogeneral circulation.

SIR,-Having been invited by the Anti-Slavery Committee of this place, to lecture will give a thrill of joy to immediate emanam advocating, to offer the following lines to

Trustees of the Baptist church, having been none Dwight Weld, of Lane Seminary, threatened with a mob of the New-York city Ohio, an Agent, to labor for the present description, had resolved prevent the lecthat it was by authority of the Trustees. The that new sacrifices of time, property, and repcity, whose wealth and prosperity avowedly only reason which has been directly given utation even, are required of them. The me, is, the terror of a mob. But why a mob? Why should the people of Buffalo reject the of them. - 1b. much surprised at the excellent sport and Are they told that I am a foreigner? Well; and respectable concourse of citizens, while jected, by a country, which is the progeny waiting for the long expected appearance of and the asylum of foreigners? Why should beating, a few unoffending colored people a foreigner-but he stood by the cause of third, to 818; and in the fourth, to 771. who were mixed in the crowd, sparing nej. liberty in this country with a native's zeal, They and with the disinterestedness of a generous were knocked down and abused, and in all mind. Why should a similar zeal and a simlikelihood might have fallen victims to the lilar disinterestedness, in the same glorious emed to constitute their only prospect of political, now appear an outrage to this free

bellion and dissention? But do they not I found out from inquiry, had been exhibited know that the regular course of law is amply foreigner, that they dare not leave him to the this kind of war against color work? We laws? Or do they think that breaking the where can we go without putting ourselves Do they think that breaking the peace is the Africa, and all round the Cape of Good Hope, know, that one of the oldest and worst and

ishing the main pillar of liberty itself?

I am a foreigner-but most of my nearest relations are in this state; many of my dearest friends are in these states: of the last twenty years, I have spent about ten in these states and in Canada. With the single dis graceful and terrible exception of Slavery, I eel as much at home here as in my own ountry. I am a licensed minister of the Oneida Presbytery of this state; and am a ife member of several of the most important its benevolent institutions. I am not any body's emissary; I receive no salary; God has given me a little independence; and it is soul's delight to spend it in the service t the poor, the suffering, and the oppressed. Let the manhood, the common sense of the people answer, without being dictated to, by the spirit or by the influence of Slave ma ters or their associates, and the peace will have nothing to fear.

been invited to Springville in this neighborhood; and that I trust to have the honor of conducing to the formation of an association there, for the immediate abolition of United States Slavery.

The advice of Gamaliel in Acts v. 33-39 eems especially to belong to us at this time. If the Anti-Slavery effort be of God, outrage and persecution will only encourage and it will come to naught of itself, without exposing any body to the the laws in order to crush it.

C. STUART. posing any body to the disgrace of breaking

Buffalo, 30th Sept. 1834.

A Subject of Prayer .- The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Holland Purchase Baptist Association at their late annual meeting, after a full discussion.

'Resolved, That SLAVERY, as it exists in these United States, is a national sin; a in these United States, is a national sin; a line 1663, Constantiple contained 1669 free and candid discussion be open the papers, and especially the Advo three is a way; where it is a way; where it is a way; way; and it calls for the prayers and efforts of

Bright Prospects for American Laborers .-Who can read the following communication from Rev. Mr. Murray, without feeling deeply mortified that such shameful outrages should have been committed within pers of Friday speak of these turbulent and shameful proceedings on the part of some of shameful proceedings on the part of some of the colored man has been diffusite for the citizens of that town, in a tone of mark, it is undeniable that a spirit of the colored man has been diffusite for the citizens of that town, in a tone of mark, disgusting complacency! We leave

well acquainted with Mr. Murray, and place have been taught. There are those who full reliance upon his statements. He has would persuade us it is our misfortune more vent lectures from being delivered, they lectured in Montpelier without being assailthan our crime, that we hate our brother bede by a mob.

The boy's name is Joseph Long, born in
this State, aged 15 years, of a very light

at this rate of wages 'competition among the
natives for employment is active.' Take this from ourselves. The power of Christianity tor of the New-York Evangelist, 'resist the complexion, has a large mole on his right in connection with the fact that their meat the conclusion has been drawn that every houses of its advocates, and profane the tem- his right ear, about the size of a 12 I-2 cent sugar, and coffee, are carried from this coun-

> people there ?- Emancipator. ken-hearted parent, and a numerous train of this distinguished individual has it in conrelatives and acquaintances, by giving this a templation to devote several months, if not New-York, October 14, 1834.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

To the Editor of the (Rochester, N. Y.) Literary

seven o'clock. I found it closed, and learnt every member of the society ought to feel

Are they told that I want to propagate re-

the address; but they were peaceable and the most overruled. Several of the including decisioned. Their arguments were the same that are used elements were the same that are used elements were the same that are used elements. The same that are used elements were the same that are used elements. The same that are used elements were the same that are used elements and they sometime to talent enough in the country to detect and expose it, without the world will know them; and they, sometime to the world will know them; and they, sometime to the country to detect and expose it, without the country to detect and ex the address; but they were peaceable and the mob overruled. Several of the violent party deciaimed. Their arguments were the same that are used elsewhere for the same purposes. The same sound logic: The Constitution of the United States provides for the representation of three fifths of the representation of the country to detect and expose it, without a more party to detect and expose it, without a more party to detect and expose it, without a more party to detect and expose it, without a more party to detect and expose it, without a more party to devis of Slavery, and the solid of slavery and the solid of slavery and the solid of the world will know them; and they, sooner or later, will mob and plunder us in the same that present the country to detect and expose it, without a more party to devis of Slavery, and the solid of slavery, and the devis of Slavery, and the devis of Slavery, and the solid of slavery and the state of the world will know them; and they, sooner or later, will mob and plunder us in the country to detect and expose it, without a more party and evids of Slavery, and the devis of Slavery, and the devis of Slavery, and the state of the world will know them; and they, sooner or later, will mob and plunder us in the same party and seven the later. The world will know them; and they soon, must are be sufficient to the world will know them; and they sooner or la dling white folks in Europe will take their try, that while the monarchs of Europe are earning to respect the liberties of their peo- dice and delusion vanished before it. ple, and to leave debate on public questions free; the republic of the United States is turning a many headed Emperor, and demolstrate of it. Suffice it to say, that it was evidently the Lord is the avenger of all such a tract of it.

> I am not willing to believe, but that the terrors of the Trustees were groundless. I could be any danger of a mob in this city. especially when he had warning of the threat or that the people of this city, if left to themselves, would so disgrace their country. their profession and their manhood.

> I have the pleasure to add, that I have just

Christians to bring it to a speedy termina- on its walls, 360 strong towers.

cured for what here would be equivalent to

and flour, and Indian meal, and candles, and try, and Miss Farrington, one of the Methodist missionaries, says milk always sells there for 50 cents a quart, how can laborers live? Those who trade may grow rich, but that business is now overdone. And what chance is there for the poor? And what sort of humanity is it that would send poor

James G. Birney, Esq.-We learn that years, to the great cause of human rights in Kentucky and other slave states. He prefers to act independently of any Anti-Slavery Society. The fact that so eminent and our king is in slavery ; le influential a person is willing to relinquish a lucrative practice in his legal profession to cause; and our excuse wa advocate the cause of the poor and the dumb, cipationists throughout the land. May the

Another Agent .- We learn that the Exec-I heard in the course of Monday, that the utive Committee have appointed Mr. Theochiefly in the state of Ohio, and that Mr. ture, by keeping the church closed. I was Weld has accepted the appointment. The unwilling to believe a report so disgraceful well known qualifications of this champion the Mayor of the city is a decided friend of hearing, and the friends of the cause will liberty and order; at all events, I felt it my hail his appointment with much satisfaction. duty to be on the spot at the appointed time. When such men as BIRNEY and WELD con-I therefore went to the Baptist church at secrate themselves in earnest to the work, cause requires such advocates, and is worthy

French Emancipation .- From a table published in the Moniteur, it appears that the number of slaves emancipated in the four French colonies of Martinique, Gaudaloupe, the Balloon, by a numerous rabble of old boys and not very young men, who were gratifying their natural propensity for juvene amusement by singling out, attacking and ed for their own freedom? La Fayette was to 13,963; in the second, to 5,710; in the That is because there is no obstruction in

French laws to the humanity of individuals. clear, whether it fails or prevails How many years is it since 20,000 slaves have been emancipated in FREE America? multitude of blows inflicted upon them while cause, with motives as vastly more sacred When American laws allowed emancipation, serious attention of all. trying to save themselves by flight, which and more urgent, as personal liberty is than Virginia alone set 10,000 free in ten years. -Evangelist.

> Information Extra. - 'Viscount Althorp and Lord Auckland visited Viscount Melbourne yesterday.'-London Court Journal,

> Colonization .- Robert Finley Esq., after a long visit to Kentucky, has again taken up his abode in this city. He gives a cheering account of the result of his labors.—Cincinnati Journal, Sept. 26.

> > [From the Lowell Observer.] GEORGE THOMPSON,

GEORGE THOMPSON,
Who arrived from England about three weeks since, gave a public address last Sabbath evening in Lowell Town Hall, introduced by the Rev. Mr. Pease, whose society now occupy the Hall on Sabbath days. The notice was not very extensively given, yet the Hall was filled; and the audience listened without weariness for nearly two hours to a strength of the product of ness of the sun; while the clouds of error and preju- They are the body of Christ, and

well received, and that it excited a strong and general desire to hear more from the same lips; a de-ground, and he will avenge them s eral desire to hear more from the same types, sire which will by leave of Providence be gratified, in the course of a few weeks, when Mr. Thompson will go down with blood unless the will go down with blood unless the course of felled some other engagements.

who has devoted his high talents and his whole time to the cause of the enslaved and oppressed in Great Britain and America. The philanthropists of Great Britain, among whom were not a few of her most distinguished men, concurred with and supported him in his efforts throughout the land; and thus he has had probably more influence than any other individual, in procuring those petitions to Parliament under which their table groaned, and by the influence of which they were induced to decree the liberation of eight hundred thousand bondmen in one day. Having accomplished this work at home, he day. Having accomplished this work at home, he has come to plead with America in the same strain, in the cause of her oppressed outcasts. He is the representative of 'The British and Foreign Society ought to do justly by all; and if completely the complete of the same strain, and the same strain, and the same strain the same strain, and the same strain the same strain, and the same strain the same strain, and the same strain, or the Universal Abolition of Slavery and the Slave tion is due to the whites for loss in Trade, the committee of which are composed of such men as Joseph Wilson, Esq., Rev. Dr. Cox of London, John Angell James of Birmingham, Drs. Wardlaw and Heugh of Glasgow, &c. with a view of expressing to us the views and feelings of the philanthropists of Britain respecting American slavery.

It is the cause of humanity which he pleads, a cause which has no geographical or political limits. Mr. Thompson has studied his subject, and understands it thoroughly. He has been wonderfully successed.

stands it thoroughly. He has been wonderfully successful in his enterprise in his own country. We and the branding, whipping, and other need him here; for all admit that we have cessful in his enterprise in his own country. We need him here; for all admit that we have too long slumbered, and ought to awake. He is a lover of republicanism, and will advocate no measure which have not earned what they cost, we

" Lowell Journal.

the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom; schools, 4122 mosques and churches. The Where there is a will, there is a way; city was 20 miles in circumference, and had, if this nation wills the removal of this great the circumference and had, if this nation wills the removal of this great the circumference and had, if this nation wills the removal of this great the circumference and had, if this nation wills the removal of this great the circumference and had, if this nation will state the circumference and had, if this nation will state the circumference and had, if this nation will state the circumference and had, if this nation will state the circumference and had, if this nation will state the circumference and had, if this nation will state the circumference and had, if this nation will state the circumference and had, if this nation will state the circumference and had, if this nation will state the circumference and had, if this nation will state the circumference and had, if this nation will state the circumference and had, if this nation will state the circumference and had, if the circumference are circumference are circumference are circumference and had, if the circumference are circumference are circumference and had, if the circumference are sin, it will be done. It is a black disgrate

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ble-the prominent-the that human beings are bour men who call themselves Re Christians. It is thrown in slapped in our faces-it is onls-when we talk of hold up your institutions to imitation. You must inde and day-at sun-rising and with the influenced below indeed get rid of the infirmities monwealth.

To the Editors of the Methodist Adm nal:-

DEAR BRETHREN-As David leprived of his liberty, said to Will ye be the last to bring t so I say to you and all our white Will ye be the last to bring by brethren to their rights? We have no king but Casa no king but the people. But a back. We were late a temperance society. So always were an anti-slavery was a duty to unite in abo ance, so we should unite in a ty-six years, and I glory in th the doctrines, discipl of our united societies. I Advocate and its editors. I political strife. I hope we sl peaceful church. But permi dear brethren, such is my lov equal rights, that I am grieved umns should be shut against did discussion of the subject its remedy. I know it is a del but we have handled delicate by the help of God, we can le ople are so well situated to welfare of the slaves, without masters. Let a friendly corn tween the North and the South through the columns of the Ad the discussion be as free, and dispassionate, as the discussion of tions in our Conferences; and le be, to promote the natural and sn erty and elevation of the black juring the whites. We may the the difficulties, and remove the onr good bishops said, 'We can a difficulties; but he is the wise n show us how to get rid of them. the Methodists wish for em them plead for it, and pray for it. object of vast importance to the to the nation, and therefore deser I notice in the Advocate of August

1834. Slavery is called an evil: but evil to be sick, and famine and pest evils. Are these sins, as well as S Or is Slavery no sin? Or if it is at a National sin or a State sin? Our say, they are convinced that it is n power to remove the evil; but is it power to preach against this sin? not our duty too? God gave man dominion over the bea self only held dominion over man, ar ed him as his property. And is it no a small sin, to rob God, to take our and rank them with the beasts, to

enslave them had better be cast into with a millstone about their necks. Bre ground, and he will avenge them s unless we repent. The slavery of shall have fulfilled some other engagements.

Mr. Thompson comes among us with a high character for moral worth and enlarged philanthropy, who has devoted his high talents and his whole time command, 'Thou shalt love thy new the command, 'Thou shalt love the new that the command is the command of the comm command, 'Thou shalt love thy shumbered, and ought to awake. He is a lover of republicanism, and will advocate no measure which in the least militates with its principles or forms.

Why then should we not welcome such a man, and listen to his appeals? If he is right, why should we not embrace his views? If he is wrong, shall we not know better how to confute him after we have to condemn a matter before they hear it; and to stigmatise a gentleman stranger before they know him? Is it a thing to be told in Europe to our honor, that such a man as Thompson is sneeringly published here as a 'foreign emissary'—an 'intermedder in matters with which he has no personal cenerar, 'a foreign disturber of the peace'? Is it wouthy of the sons of the pilgrims to impute to him mercenary motives, and send him to South Carolina to try the 'virtue of a hemp collar,' and claim both 'the money' and 'the crown of martyrdom'? "

I would not allude to such degrading conduct in a single son of New-England or inhabitant of Lowell, were it not that many persons get all their impressions concerning such matters from that source. No small portion of our inhabitants, however, have seen and heard for themselves; and many more will welcome the return of Mr. Thompson. have not earned what they cost, wo of things? Now, that this plan to get of slavery, or some other better adapte the equal rights of blacks and whites, prevail, to the honor of our country,

one according, and fused: a came tog Ephesian cause of and we a olution w The 'ere dess ' is destroy tion which in a whi debate other. well as w will iner investig lead to

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BETA. SIGMA.

1303 TO 179

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1834.

The office of the Liberator is removed

REMARKS OF MR. THOMPSON. a following is a sketch of Mr. Thompson's re-

av appear. I am generally tongue-tied when sold of friends. During my short career, I naturent of the same field, 1 consider my- uncompromising, yet governed by wisdom and char-

watched, with thrilling interest, your pro- origin, and the immutability of their duration. ned in unchecked dominion, unassailed by rigorous and uncompromising antagonist.

And is it no sir beasts, to de book, and take a o die for all tion to all alike, are one who are y are black or whit aves are the Lor re his servants, ch sings; and he the apple of his be cast into the rir necks. Brethrof all such, and s to him from nge them spee slavery of the so unless the abolit Phese principles t stands upon ve thy neigh pon the Declarat Il men are cre evident truth, n equal right to all have a right , say some, restored to the wronged out liction. What o the other. and if comported in the t acks. Now, if erested men ma the two partie to the line; the ites, let them we the blacks, farthing. In Notwithstanding all this fury, the g, and other cru ter. But if the and Truth and Justice went forward gloriously,

we are witnesses this day of the marvellous revwhere the slav cost, would it which has been effected in public opinion. ster, if he she is already ' despised,' ' and her magnificence' y, to be excus y, and such kin e? And even because he could, (and robb vilege :) and still score of justice he national con t there would sters to supply h, on an averag masters posses re spent in ed he principles of eternal rectitude. mercifully give ther third to

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that this great nation will not, or can- and lastly by our devoted brother Mr. Garrison, du- viled me, and I am come to you to obtain redress." It is a pity if our great men ring his visit to our country, have caused its doc- "I don't believe you," said Demosthenes; "I put one of the most distressing shipwrecks that trines to be almost universally repudiated. There is every disposition among British abolitionists to be way in this noble work. He is not see way in this noble work. He is not see way in this noble work which is the feat man who supports the opinion of eat man who supports the opinion. My presence amongst you to listude, whether right or wrong; but day is a proof and a pledge of their desire and dependent of the feeting and trines to be almost universally repudiated. There is every disposition among British abolitionists to the property of the dishonest tricks of our energy of the dishone and some the truth, and convinces of the truth, and convinces of the truth and justice, here the standard on the associated with you, in your half and trampled upon me? Not think me an injured community. Now as for myself, if any one the 15th inst. having twenty three persons on hard case, forsooth!—Yes, truly. Why? lowed enterprize. In thus tendering you our help, man?"—"Hold, hold!" said Demosthenes; motive has animated me more than another on board, seventeen of whom perished. From we disclaim the remotest intention of interfering to an unwarrantable extent in the political questions of your country. Ours is a question of morals, humaning slavery and tho slave trade, wherever they exist. In doing so, we believe we have a sanction and commission from Heaven, and we long for the day, when in this country there shall no longer be Merchants' Hall to No. 31, Cornhill, 3d heard the clank of fetters and the moan of the op-Merchants that the Bookstore of Mr. Benjamin pressed; but freed from the guilt of slavery and that perished by disease occasioned by the season of little moment in my estimation. prejudice, you will be united with us in the blessed ing; - shall we, when we speak of these victims to

the formation in London of a British and Foreign sidering, as soon as you can conveniently get less the arts and sciences, of evangelical piety, of liberty, and of all that adds to the dignity,

wappear, I am generally tongue-tied when all of friends. During my short career, I was to deal with much opposition. I have had not with the foes of human freedom—the road abetters of slavery: but thanks to the road abetter of slavery: but the road abetter of slavery: but there are done of slavery: but the road abetter of slavery is slavery and slavery are road abetter of slavery are road abetter of slavery are and abettors of slavery: but thanks to the day cause, and the strength and number Take courage, however, and go forward. The hotord my cause, and the strength and hundred test part of the battle is to come. Colonizationism is not yet dead. Follow up your blows until it gives
that now, when I find myself up the ghost, and its mis-shapen trunk is buried from I confess that now, when I and mysen your sight. You have yet to contend with slave-ous couse — amongst those who have pomeers in this glorious campaign, and are more attimately acquainted than I can be, hals and the tactics of the war. I feel my-red to almost dwarfish dimensions, and by take the lowly seat my humble ments tians who apologize for slavery; and with ignorance As the representative, however, of a and apathy, in every direction. Let none of these st who have fought and conquered in things dismay you. Let your measures be bold and

ed to address to you a few words; and ity. The struggle will be hard, but the victory is them. I shall be lived from the change of th sighted expediency have reared upon this bloodname of the abolitionists of Grent Britain, bought soil; but your principles, like a foundation to have made it by every principle of justice stand you have made in the cause of the lapse of ages will only reveal to the world in the

FRIEND GARRISON - Yours of the 11th intro on that all were then the friends of slavery. ducing our brother and fellow-laborer, George hed aboninations; but there was found no glad was I, I assure you, to give him the hand of nated enough to proclaim aloud upon the fellowship and welcome. Our friends in Portland and in the highways of this people, that it were also rejoiced at his coming among them. Last day of America to open use present and to de-the oppressed go free — in a word, to de-large and respectable audience of the good people here, and to listen to his heart-stirring eloquence. lists, entire, and unconditional The meeting was held in the Christian Meeting La the mean time, a plan had been House in Casco-street. The house was crowded to galact up and appropriate the wide-sympathies of the nation. In an evil hour, ent. The services commenced at seven o'clock. ex to flow onwards together. This channel was candid attention of the audience, he began, by saynerican Colonization Society, through which ing, that in introducing him to their kind attention for many years, the mingled waters of op- and favorable regards, I had done him bare justice through the New-England States, and many but as a friend and brother — that he did in many streams which helped to swell its truth come not as an enemy but as a friend - as secured the stude of the slaveholder - an hour and a half - during the whole of which he operation of the prejudiced - the was listened to with the most intense interest and ishes of the benevolent - the prayers of delight. Some of his appeals were well nigh irrewishes of the benevolent — the prayers of delight. Some of his appeals were well night tre-son and the contributions of all; — and the sistible — particularly that touching the guilt and For all this waste of wealth, and loss of blood. nighty, the senator and the clergyman, turpitude of our prejudices against our colored breththe christian, the slave-oppressor and ren. 'Your quarrel,' said he - and he said it as one nec - left slavery uncondemned ings which would lead them to shut their ears and to man? Were we made simply to eat, and and happiness of the free colored popula- of such a man, merely because he came from anoth- the airy bubbles of fame — to board up golden dust at the same time advance the interests of er State or another land. Such views and feelings - to court the applauses of a treacherous world? y preventing the slave trade along her savor too much of the old doetrine, "thou wast alto- By all the majesty of our nature - by our regard er beugglied tribes. On the contrary, the currency or even toleration with the courtesy, canammediate emancipation, without expa- dor, good sense and religion of the good people sisters - let us lift up our voices against the continand the admission of the colored man into here. Slaveholders, bigots and their partisans may uance of the inhuman system of slavery which distailged privileges of the constitution, were refuse our brother a hearing, and stigmatise him as graces the American character. o effend all - and raise the outery of 'an officious intermeddler,' 'a foreign emissary,' 'AMALGAMATION!' 'THE UNION &c. but other men will not - they will give him ER! Ac. Ac. And it was so. It was their ears, and if they do, I will risk it that they will,

the temple of the great goddess Diana association of ministers in this State (nameless for banishing the colored population of that State to American Colonization Society) would the present, save that it was not in this county) vot- Cape Palmas, on the coast of Africa. The Board of d. and her magnificence destroyed, ed that it was not expedient to have the subject of Managers of the State Colonization Society have America and the world worshipped. slavery agitated in their pulpits, at the present time, recently published an address to the public, in which, by foreign agents! And will you believe it — forof wrath, and cried out, vaying, " Great is eign, if I am rightly informed, meant me! Well, who had gone to the Cape, they declare — 'And the whole city so the world goes. There is one consolation, how- 'No receptacles awaited them on their arrival (! with confusion.' And 'they rushed with ever, our cause is the cause of God's eternal truth, ord into the theatre.' ' 'Some cried one and the time is not distant when those ministers will - the vessel which carried them out, was sent back and some another; for the assembly was con- be ashamed of that littleness and bigotry and stonyand the more part knew not wherefore they ness of soul that could hear the ery of suffering milgether.' But they all agreed in shouting for lions, and yet so shut up its compassions as to despace of two hours, Great is Diana of the scend to the meanness of passing such a resolution. Yours truly, AMOS A. PHELPS.

HARD NAMES.

theh has been effected in public opinion.

It is indeed 'in danger.' The great 'godWhy then do they call Pharaoh a tyrant? Because he was a slave-owner. Why do they call ancient yed. The subject of immediate emancipativiants names, and not allow the same names to be chonce might not be discussed, no not even applied to tyrants of modern times? "Oh, (say whoper, is now the topic of conversation and they,) you must be very gentle, you must be very from one extremity of your Union to the lamb-like, when you speak of modern slave-owners. A spirit of enquiry is abroad, and vain as If you speak of Pharaoh, you may call him tyrant; s wicked are the attempts to extinguish it. It | if you speak of Nero, you may call him tyrant; it between and continue until the whole truth is you speak of the Goths and Vandals, you may call igated, and the investigation will infallibly them tyrants; if you speak of the ancient feudal a conviction of the practicability, safety and system in England, you may call the lords of the sity of Immediate Emancipation. Your pressoil tyrants, if you will; but don't call the southern silion is a splendid and encouraging proof of planters tyrants when you are pleading the cause of may be done by one man, when he boldly ascalm, peaceable and polite." I am reminded of an be events which have transpired in this country anecdote of Demosthenes, the celebrated orator, le last four years, have been regarded in and will relate it, as some sort of excuse for my bebeat Britain with the deepest interest. At first, ing a little warm occasionally, and to show why I many were dazzled and beguiled by the specious am not so cool as the haters of slavery in the abons of the Colonization Society, but the exposures observe, never wipe the perspiration from their the ravages of the cholera among the slave populaof that Society by Capt. Stuart, and Mr. Cropper, brows, but always keep themselves cool and comappositeness of Mr. Thompson's quotation his study, a person came to him and said, "I want emancipation last year would have prevented this Acts, 49th chapter, will be seen in reference to published accounts of the disturbances in New-published accounts of the disturbances in New-plain of?" said the orator. "Why," replied his plain of?" said the orator. "Why," replied his once a thankel was attacked and broken into he client, in a very cool and calm way, "why — down "W." gives evidence.

ry, and religion. We are the friends of mankind cause." And shall we, when we plead the cause of this scheme is full of evil to that continent. aniversally, and have made an appeal to christians more than two millions of human beings now breath- As my opponents find it much easier to bring throughout all the world, to join with us in abulishing in our midst, and of their posterity; - shall we, scandalous accusations against me than to

with a kind reception.

MILTON AND HIS ASSAILANTS.

The tumult and vituperation that ensued upon the stant conversion. I predicted that no torrent of insrepresentation defeat its usefulness. Its authority remains unshaken.

It is honorable to be in the company of JOHN MIL-TON. Many of his Treatises were unpalatable to the servility and corruption of the age in which he lived, guage,' alludes in the following sounds to the treatment which he received:

On the detraction which followed upon my writing unnatural.'-pp. 24, 25. certain Treatises.

By the known rules of ancient liberty,
When straight a barbarous noise environs me
Of owls and cuckoos, asses, apes, and dogs:
As when those hinds, that were transform d to frogs
Rail'd at Latona's twin-born progeny,
Which after held the sun and moon in fee.

But this is got by casting pearls to hogs;

And still revolt when truth would set them free License they mean when they cry Liberty; For who loves that must first be wise and good;

Dear reader! are there not more than Two MIL ence and affection of many a heart - and none the feebleness of my language! - O, for the thun-

that if these doctrines obtained, not only created to find anger, but the slaveholder in danger, but By the way, I have been informed that a certain fectually revealed the abominable features that distinguish the colonization scheme of Maryland, for after complimenting the enterprise of the emigrants

- NO PROVISION HAD BEEN MADE FOR THEM as soon as her cargo could be discharged; the land was to be cleared; shelters to be put up; the sickness of the climate to be encountered; and yet under all these circumstances, and at the commencement of the rainy season, not a life has been lost of the emigrants who left this country in November

Now, this is a disclosure indeed! See in what manner the poor victims of tyrauny were sent out!

— without provisions and without shelter! True, it is stated that they have triumphed over these privations, and that none of their number has died -(which we doubt.) But those who shipped them out of the country in such a condition, and with prospects so truly appalling, deserve as much execration as if their victims had all perished by sickness and famine. Surely, 'the tender mercies of the wicked

IF A most intelligent, charitable and veracions entary upon a portion of Rev. Mr. May's speech, by that most profound critic and sagacious observer, the editor of the Boston Recorder, may be seen in our ' Refuge of Oppression.' How afflicting to be taunted for our cowardice by a brave man. 'Afraid to go where people need converting'! O, pusillanimous abolitionists!

the a theatre) was attacked and broken into by client, in a very cool and calm way, "why — down the street, a man struck me, spat upon me, and re-

CONVERSION OF AFRICA.

One of the dishonest tricks of our ene-

of the work. Such a mass of proof, arrayed in such God and eschewing evil-fiving evidences made. ment, and it came with the force of a thunderbolt. of selfishness, but the salvation of the soul. For a time, the enemies of the colored race were Had she made this attempt, as she was bound they began to assail me with extraordinary fierce-Mohandes on the other side of the Atlanlight of a clearer demonstration, the divinity of their duration.'

Mohandes on the other side of the Atlanlight of a clearer demonstration, the divinity of their duration.'

Prejudice shook its rattles, and hissed, like a ago, Africa would have been, at the present day, 'redeemed, regenerated, and disenthrallception put on another mask, and assumed other ed, and the slavery of her children brought shapes. Still, the book was read, and the candid to an end. No pirates would now haunt her perusal of it, in almost every instance, produced incoast to desolate her villages with fire and sword, in order to supply a christian people vective should successfully whelm it, no sophistry with hewers of wood and drawers of water. npair its force, no activity destroy its influence, no How much has been needlessly lost to the world by this criminal neglect !

The conception of evangelizing a heathen-ish country by sending to it an illiterate, derocks sideways, and in fifteen minutes the sea had cleared her of every soul on board! Six, as we have said, gained the shore-and graded and irreligious population, belongs exclusively to the advocates of African col and they accordingly subjected him to much ridicule and abuse. He thus sarcastically, and in 'hard lan-stands, and must forever stand, without a parallel. Of all the offspring of prejudice and oppression, it is the most shapeless and 'What do we see? More than one-sixth

portion of the American people-confessedly the most vicious, degraded and dangerous ortion-crowded on the shores of Africa, by means which are hereafter to be considered, and at an expense which we shall not stop now to calculate, for the purpose of civilizing and evangelizing Africa, and of improving their own condition! Here, then, of the cook were found,-that of Mr. Foware two ignorant and depraved nations to be regenerated instead of one !- (if we may buried upon Seal Islands. Those of the call all the natives that occupy that vast continent a nation)-two huge and heterogeneous masses of contagion mingled together both Englishmen. Of those lost, whose being issued in this city. It will open its for the preservation of each! One of these names are not given in that article, we learn columns to a free and candid discussion of Dear reader: are there not more than Two Mil. for the preservations of your countrymen held in service chains, nations is so incorrigibly stupid, or unfathomof your countrymen need in service chains, ably deep in pollution, (for such is the arguster posterity doomed to the horrors of bondard pass in solemn procession bearing), statutous is so incorriging, statutous is so incorriging, seamen belonging to the brig Elizabeth, cleiving its first number. Such a paper is ment,) that, although surrounded by ten miland their posterity doomed to the horrors of bond- ably deep in pollution, (for such is the arguore your eyes, weeping in the bitterness of despair, lions of people living under the full blaze of ton, that the seaman was Robert Dyer, of greatly needed, and we are confident will white man, was viewed by the higher the listened to, to the end, with great interest and canbirdwind of oppression, and the dor, and I doubt not made a happy impression on

fore your eyes, weeping in the bitterness of despair, nons of people fiving under the full blaze of the cook's name was be sustained by a community which is weary

gory with blood, and emaciated with suffering and dor, and I doubt not made a happy impression on want—how that exhibition would freeze your heart! want - how that exhibition would freeze your heart! cility to elevate and save it, it never can rise | Collins Warwick, and that he belonged to of the Recorder. on. During this reign of preju- all present, and won for him and the cause the con- how irresistibly it would shame until it be removed at least three thousand Nova Scotia. until it be removed at least three thousand Nova Scotia.

miles from their vicinage!—and yet it is first We learn also that on Friday, three A number of negroes have been co the feebleness of my language! — O, for the thunlous work of contending with the less so because he was a foreigner. Indeed, but dering, majestic, prevailing eloquence of a Hamilton, to be evangelized in a barbarous land, by a schooners and a brig were off the Seal Isled to prison at Jacksonville, Miss. suppolands, picking up goods, and that signals of the colorfor the occasional use of the terms 'you,' 'your a Henry, a Webster, or an Ames, that all understandfor the occasional use of the terms 'you,' 'your a Henry, a Webster, or an Ames, that all understandfor the occasional use of the terms 'you,' 'your a Henry, a Webster, or an Ames, that all understandfor the occasional use of the terms 'you,' 'your a Henry, a Webster, or an Ames, that all understandfor the occasional use of the terms 'you,' 'your and all but hopecountry,' &c. I believe the audience would scarcely ings might be enlightened, and all hearts subdued!

The way not provided. Much was to be have thought that he was not in fact work of the color of the he was not appalled. Much was to be and appalled. Much was to be and much to be done, ere the public mind have thought that he was not in fact one of us. I so the cause worth a life of exertion? Who will be done, ere the public mind have thought to be done, ere the public mind have thought to be done, ere the public mind have thought to viole this reward of Earth's Bluff, under the morally blind are violently removed from light have thought to viole this reward of the rewar displaced of the good people of Portland from the appears the displaced in the light of Truth. The scheme ration placed of the light of Truth. The scheme ration placed of the good people of Portland from the appearance of the audience last evening, they are laborated of the perfections of the Deity — swelling in thought to the dimensions of the Deity — swelling in thought to the dimensions of the Deity — swelling in thought to the survivors of the Sarah! The Sarah is the server have those mean, narrow, bigotted views and feelight among others! Ignorance is sent to of the whole earth — that gives value and dignity of the whole earth — the gives of the good people of Portland from the appearance of the movements, never have the meant of the correct the family doctors of the good people of Portland from the appearance of the good people of Portland from the appearance of the movements, instruct ignorance, ungodliness to exhort unsteel their hearts to the arguments and the eloquence drink, and dress, and die, and rot—to pursue godliness, vice to stop the progress of vice, and happiness of the free colored population of such a man, merely because he came from anoth-the airy bubbles of fame—to hoard up golden dust is abhorrent to our moral sense, or danger- ever, had considerable, the latter about \$1100, ous to our quietude, or villanous in human no insurance. The amount insured by othand definence the blessings of the gospel gether born in sin, and dost thou teach us, to gain for equal rights and privileges - by the sufferings nature, we benevolently disgorge upon Africa for her temporal and eternal welfare! We propose to build upon her shores, for We have pretty fully, and, we believe, most ef- prising wisdom! unexampled benevolence!' attention of the keeper of the Light House -pp. 33, 34.

evangelize Africa?

In the same manner as we have evangeindeed, who shall neither build forts nor trust and proselyte; who shall not by their examwho shall not be covered with pollution and ers, whose names are unknown. shame as with a garment, or add to the ignorance, sin and corruption of paganism; treachery. Such men have been found to River Journal, (a paper published at Bowling volunteer their services for the redemption of a lost world; and such men may be found now to embark in the same glorious enter-prise. A hundred evangelists like these, for his freedom, was tried a few days since blessed Saviour to his disciples!—'Go ye forth into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature.' Not—'Send out from the African descent, had disappeared.

blood could be discovered by any of the external appearances. All the physiological marks and distinctions which characterize writers are Mrs. Follen, Miss H. F. Gould, Miss E. H. Whittier, Rev. S. J. May, J. G. miss E. H. Whittier, D. L. Child, and Mrs. Child. Price of the Colonization Society, but the exposures observe, never wipe the perspiration from their society by Care Society fortable. As Demosthenes was one day sitting in urally increase their individual value. Immediate complexions are not precisely like yours, or teeth, his head round and well formed, foreto evangelize the nations which sit in darkness and in the regions of the shadow of death!"—pp. 35, 36.

Notwithstanding these evidences of his claims, he was proven to be the descendant of a mulatto woman, and that his progenitors

Oct. 11.

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK, 17 LIVES LOST. on his mother's side had been, and still were, recorded in the Eastport papers received this | From the feeling manifested by the commorning. The schooner Sarah, Capt. Pearce, on her passage from Boston to Eastport, was

with a fine wind. She passed Mount Des- philanthropy, would not have been written! over oppression.'—[Speech of George Thompson. Esq.

The control of the Church, that she has so long disregarded the claims as much superior, as its wrongs to the claims as much superior, as its wrongs to the claims as much superior, as its wrongs to those of any other portion of the globe. It is indeed most strange that, like the Priest delivered a lecture in Brunswick, Me. to about 300 is indeed most strange that, like the Priest is indeed most strange that, like the Priest is indeed most strange that, like the Priest is priority.

If ace belong to the Church, that she has so long disregarded the claims as leavest of the squaresail stays of the persons, assembled together at a very short notice. The whole of the students from Bowdoin College on the other side, and left the victim of the first heavy see present. It is indeed most strange that, like the Priest maining sail, and let go both anchors. The and the Levite, she should have 'passed by an the other side,' and left the victim of the first heavy see present. on the other side,' and left the victim of the first heavy sea upset the windlass, partwere present. It was a choice opportunity to publish the great truths of our question. Our elequent brother is indefatigable, and every where (the Babylon of our country, New-York, excepted) meet ylon of our country, New-York, excepted) meet which may have been a part of Libby Island. On the other side, and left the victim of the victim kidnappers, she should have long since di- which may have been a part of Libby Island. ward. God is with thee, my brother! therefore, 'be rected almost her undivided efforts to civilize In a very little time, another land was oband convert them, -not by establishing col- served which Capt. Pearce called the Wolves, reap, if thou faint not.' onies of ignorant and selfish foreigners but which must have been the Cross Islands. among them, who will seize every opportu- The land was passed about twelve o'clock. appearance of my Thoughts on African Colonization, gave me not only much amusement, ambition shall instigate,—but by sending in-but also the best evidences of the power and value telligent, pious missionaries; men fearing These lights Capt. Pearce mistook fatal directness, and so clearly and positively made, of the excellence of christianity—having but at first for those on Point Lepreaux. Conwas never brought against any other corrupt association. No one was prepared for such a developethe obtainment of power or the gratification utes, he gave orders to wear; but she could not be considered to the containment of power or the gratification of the containment of power or the gratification utes, he gave orders to wear; but she could not be contained to the containment of power or the gratification of the containment of power or the gratification utes, he gave orders to wear; but she could not be contained to the containment of power or the gratification. not be made to obey her helm and fall off. At this awful crisis, there was but one expedient remaining-a single hope left. It was to crowd sail enough to force her by the land which she was approaching with fearful rapidity. This was attempted, and had well nigh proved successful-had she but gone a few feet further-(her length perhaps) she would have gone clear-this melancholy recital would have been spared-and those whose loss we deplore, would have been

> seventeen found a grave! intelligibly of what occurred after she struck. should be abolished; that a National System They do not. But yet they do speak of the of Banking should be substituted in the shrieks-the wild despairing cry-the lament for wives and children-and the prayerfrom lips that never spake again! spared, for-we cannot narrate it.

owing particulars.

ler was brought to Lubec-the others were crew saved, are John Boole, of Shelburne, N. S., George Kirkas, and George Stowell,

ly to the merchants in this town. ler of Lubec, and Mr. Codding of Perry, howers is unknown, but it is presumed less than half the value was covered.

her glory and defence, colonies framed of ashore upon the quarter deck. The seamen evening, a battle took place at Moyamenmaterials which we discard as worthless for who were saved, jumped from the bows. Mr. sing, (in Sutherland's district,) in which two our own use, and which possess no fitness Goulding was badly bruised. He speaks in or durability! Admirable consistency! sur- the most feeling manner of the kindness and

Early in the evening, the Pilot Boat No. But-the objector asks-how shall we 2, Capt. Connelley, arrived with the survivors, six in number,—Peter Goulding, Esq. of Perry, a Mr. Jeffries, of New Brunswick, lized the Sandwich and Society Islands, and the stewardess, and three seamen-all othportions of Burmah, Hindostan, and other lands. By sending missionaries of the Cross were Capt. Pearce and son, Mr. John Sweet, the mate, Mr. Ebenezer Starboard, and Mr. in weapons of war; who shall be actuated Joseph S. Coney, of this town-a son of Hon. by a holy zeal and genuine love; who shall J. C. Talbot, of East Machias, Mr. William be qualified to instruct, admonish, enlighten, Fowler and Mr. Featherstenaugh, of Lubec, Mr. Wiggins and a Mr. Smith, of St. John, ples impugn the precepts, or subject to sus- Mr. Darling, of St. Stephens, a seaman, two picion the inspiration of the Word of Life; forward passengers, the cook, and two oth-

> We extract the following from the Salt Green, Pike county, Missouri,) of the 23d of September :- Jour. of Com.

dispersed along the shores and in the interior of Africa, would destroy more idels, make more progress in civilizing the natives, suppress more wars, unite in amity more hostile tribes, and convert more souls to Christ, in ten years there a colory of two with the person. The court granted his petition to the particular of the person. The court granted his petition to the property there are the person. The court granted his petition to called Africans. It contains the English ten years, than a colony of twenty thousand sue as a pauper, upon inspection of his per- Protest against Colonization, with facsimiles ignerant, uncultivated, selfish emigrants in a son. Upon his trial before the jury, he was of the signatures; three copperplate enignerant, uncultivated, seinsh emigrants in a century. Such a mission would be consonant with reason and common sense; nor could it fail to receive the approbation of God. How simple was the command of our blood could be discovered by any of the signatures; three copperplate engravings, among which are likenesses of Wilberforce and Prudence Crandall; six excellent wood engravings, with numerous blood could be discovered by any of the extension of the signatures; three copperplate engravings, among which are likenesses of Wilberforce and Prudence Crandall; six excellent wood engravings, with numerous minor illustrations, nearly all of which were

tipathy; those who need to be instructed posed to the hazlenut color; nose prominent, and converted themselves; those whose the lips small and completely covering the who have any personal blemishes whatever head high and prominent, the ears large, the that excite your dislike ;-send out all these tibia of the leg straight, the feet hollow. called Africans, neatly done up, can be had

One of the most distressing shipwrecks that slaves; consequently he was found to be a

the account given in the Eastport Sentinel, Journal) the skin of the victim was fair, his hair soft, straight, fine and white, his eyes blue, his nose prom-From the survivors we have gained the inent, his lips small, &c.! If his skin ha ollowing particulars :- As already stated, black, and his hair woolly, and his nose flat, and his the Sarah left Boston on Tuesday evening, hips thick, &c. this sentimental piece, this 'poetry of ert Rock (distant a mile and a half) about 4 a groan would have been uttered, not a tear shed!

Now, let not our readers imagine that this is a soliwhole sail, and steering N. E. by E. until 8 tary instance of white slavery. There are thousands o'clock, when the gaff top sail and royal were in bondage at the south, who are as fair as the youth taken in. Soon after 8, a light was made, described in the above paragraph! The truth is, prejudice, you will be united with us in the blessed work of earrying the tidings of redemption to the ends of the earth.'

Mr. Thompson proceeded to give an account of the learner of the earth of the bearing nearly north, and about 6 miles dis- we are all in danger of being kidnapped-the color The second state of the second states and second states are states and second states and second states and second states

ORSON S. MURRAY. This gentleman is one of

The extraordinary occasion of Rev. Mr. Grosvenor's resignation of his pastoral office in Salem, (vide our last page,) requires more comments than we can find room to insert in our present number. So ardently opposed to slavery are the people - ay, the religious people, in this section of the Union, that they will not listen to a preacher who

presumes to speak of it as a sin! The first paragraph of the article on our last page from the Boston Whig is a good one-the second is full of political defamation, so far as it makes the national administration responsible for the recent disgraceful mobs, which, we do not hesitate to say,

have been specially excited by whig partisans

CURRENCY OF THE NATION. We have just perused a very neatly written 'Essay on the Currency, in which is proposed the enamong us-alive and happy. But it was actment, by Congress, of a General Bank otherwise ordained-she drove upon the Law, by Mr. WILLIAM R. COLLIER of this city. The writer of it attempts to show, that paper currency is the best medium of exchange, and wholly indispensable; that it is The survivors cannot be expected to speak established by the people; that all monopoly place of a National Bank; and that the only But remedy for the unequal and conflicting sysenough-the little that we know must be tems now sanctioned by the various State Governments, is to be found in the passage, The Sentinel adds in a postscript the fol- by Congress, of a General Bank Law. These and some other positions are discussed with We have gained other particulars, since ability. The pamphlet is published by Allen

A new religious (orthodox) paper, called the NEW-ENGLAND SPECTATOR, and edited by the Rev. Wm. S. Porter, is about

rah's cargo was valuable, and belonged most- Mrs. Briggs swelled and died in a few hours Mr. Fow- after drinking of it, and Mr. B. was in a dangerous state.

Important from Philadelphia .- The boat from Philadelphia is just in, but has not brought a single paper. We learn verbally Mr. Goulding and the Stewardess floated that after the close of the election, in the persons were killed and 18 wounded.

We have not learned who were the aggressors,-but only that balls were fired, with the lamentable consequences above stated .- N. Y. Jour. of Com.

DIED - In Philadelphia, on the 7th instant, Mr. DIED — In Philadelphia, on the 7th instant, Mr. Richard B. Johnson, in the 31st year of his age, Being a man of color, he had to contend with the prejudices of a malevolent and persecuting generation; yet his energetic mind rose supernor to distion; yet his chergetic hind rose superior to the couragement, and early in life, he established him-self in business in Philadelphia, where by industry and economy he honorably supported his respecta-ble family, gave to his children a good education, lived without being in debt, and left to his four sons lived without being in debt, and left to ms your agood name and an unincumbered productive business establishment. In all his life, he exhibited the character of an honest man and a christian. He lived and died in the faith of the gospel; having a highly esteemed member of been for many years a highly esteem the Episcopal Church. — Com.

In Salem, Eleanor Smith, aged 65, a colored person, respected by all who knew her for her piety, benevolence, and the faithfulness with which she performed all the duties of a humble station.

THE OASIS.

JUST published by Benjamin C. Bacon, at the Anti-Slavery Office, and by Allen & Ticknor, corner of School & Washington sts. THE OASIS, by Mrs. Child, author of an called Africans. It contains the English writers are Mrs. Follen, Miss H. F. Gould, Miss E. H. Whittier, Rev. S. J. May, J. G.

PRICE REDUCED. A FEW copies of Mrs. Child's Appeal in favor of that class of Americans (if called for soon) of B. C. Bacon, No. 46,

LITERARY.

[From the London Patriot.] THE LAST NIGHT OF SLAVERY Let the floods clap their hands! Let the mountains rejoice ! From our own native sands Breathes the jubilant voice: The sun that now sets on thy waves, Caribbee,

Shall gild with his rising the loles of the Free. Let the islands he glad, For their King in his might, Who his glory has clod With a garment of light,

In the waters the beams of his chambers hath laid, And in the green waters his pathway has made.

No more shall the deep Lend its awe-stricken waves In their caverns to steep Its wild burden of slaves:

O! what of the night?

The Lord satisth King ; - sitteth King on the flood, He heard, and hath answered the voice of their blood.

Doth the crucifix bend?* When shall glimmer the light This gross darkness to end ? Deep in the Pacific has sunk the last gleam That o'er the dark horrors of bondage might stream. Brief, brief is the night

Ere a balance of light Shall the darkness atone: And thus for black ages may brightness return, The sunlight must glauce On our freedom-girt shore,

Their blest ransom to pour. Our rivers and vales must reflect the first glow That captives shall, freed from captivity, know Now fades on our sphere

The last vigilant star: From moorland and mere Rolls the mist-cloud afar; And springs from the Levant a life-teeming ray, To chase deeper shadows than midnight's away.

D spel the blue haze, Golden fountain of morn! With meridian blaze The wide ocean adorn! The sunlight has touched thy glad shores, Caribbee And day now illumines the Isles of the Free Sheffield, August 1, 1834.

"The Southern Constellation, which appears to ent administration as being the primary bend at midnight

DOVE WHOM THE LORD BATH WOUNDED. Dove, whom the Lord hath wounded, Return to Him and live, For He, who aimed the shaft, alone The remedy can give.

Dove, whom the Lord hath wounded. He bares for thee his breast, And bids thee enter in, and be For evermore at rest.

Dove, whom the Lord hath wounded. The bolt was sped in love, To win thee from earth's empty show, To better things above.

Dove, whom the Lord bath wounded, Break through all dull delay, His strength will bear thy pinions up. His goodness guide thy way.

Dave, whom the Lord bath wounded. Yet waiteth to revive. Return to Him, - He wounds and heals, He kills and makes alive.

Deve, whom the Lord hath wounded, Though soiled with sorrows here, With silver wings and plumes of gold, In heaven thou shalt appear.

Dove, whom the Lord bath wounded, Shall earth our feet delay ! No! onward, upward, be our flight, To realms of cloudless day.

[From the Religious Souvenir.] THE HEART IS FIXED. - Heb. xii: 1. The heart is fixed, and fixed the eye, And I am girded for the race: The Lord is strong, and I rely On his assisting grace: Race for the swill - it must be run; A prize laid up - it must be won.

And I have tarried longer now (Pleased with the scenes of time) Than fitteth those who hope to go To Heaven, that holy clime; Who hope to plack the fruit which grows Where the immortal river flows.

The atmosphere of earth - Oh! how Is hath bedimmed the eye, And queached the spirit's fervent glow And stayed the purpose high; And how these feet have gone astray, That should have walked the narrow way

Race for the swift - I must away, With footstep firm and free : Ye pleasures that invite my stay And cares are nought to me; For lo! it gleameth on my eye, The glory of that upper sky.

'A prize laid up ' - said he who fought ' Laid up in Heaven for me, yet not

For me alone that crown of gold; But all who wait till thou appear, Saviour, the diadem shall wear." Patiently wait - so help thou me,

O, meek and holy One! That dim although the vision be, The race I still may run; This eye thus litted to the skies, This heart thus burning for the prize.

[From the London Atheneum, of April 5th.]

SONNETS. BY SIR EGERTON ERYDGES. It is a weary course we have to tread, Ere to the public ear our name will grow Familiar: many a cross and many a spite Will interpose, ere it its wings can spread; And when half mounted, many a wakened for The stone of unprovoked assault will throw, Back to the dust to bring the rising flight; But 't is a losty and composed delight, When we have won our way above the reach Of vulgar malice, to look down with scorn Upon the impotent fry that would impeach Our course resistless! Then we deem us born To higher realms, and by our higher state To rise victorious over time and fate. If I had passed my peaceful life beneath The shade of my hereditary trees, My mind, perchance, with such a busy force, Had ne'er through day and night its toils pursued. Of various flowers have I combined a wrench, Nurtured by many a clime and many a breeze; And I through many a track have run my course, And breasted, undismayed, the tempest rude. Thus to man's changing passions, manners, deeds, My observant mind its visious has extended And he, who many-colored habits heeds, Candor with sharp sagacity has blended;

He has no narrow home ; he lives through space ;

And all the world as social can embrace.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[From the Boston Whig.] MOBS. MR. EDITOR :- The history of the pro-

ceedings of the past year, furnishes examples of outrage and violence altogether unprecedented in the annals of our country. it would seem, that the supremacy of the laws is to be no farther regarded than it comeides with the caprices and prejudices of an infuriated and imaguided and ignorant populace. Whence is it that this intherto unheard of state of things derives its origin ? Why is it that every chizen, whatever may be his opinions, is not protected in the enjoyment of his rights? Why is it, that, in tins our boasted land of freedom and of equal ghts, any man or set of men must be debarred the privilege of expressing his or their opinions, without fear or without restraint? These are questions which must force themselves upon the mind of every reflecting man. Mobs, which now seem to be the order of the day, are of recent origin among us. ust, then, be some cause, some spring, that has not heretofore been in operation, which has set this machinery in motion. And is not this cause found operating in full force, in the licentiousness of many of the public present a Alegy Years since, we could per, countenancing a licentious rabble in injuring the most humble citizen. But what shall we say now? Oh! shame where is thy blush! We cannot but feel indignant, we cannot but be ashamed, and we cannot but be astonished at the degradation to which we are fallen. Our newspapers now, with a few honorable exceptions, encourage these outrages and barbarous proceedings, and by the inflammatory articles in their columns incite to the commission of the most beinous crimes. Who now is safe from their violent and calumnious vituperation? The more exalted and conspicuous the individual, and, may we not add, the more pure his character, the more venomous and deadly are the weap-ons employed for his destruction. The rights of the citizen are mere chimeras of the brain! The right of suffrage, that most invaluable of all rights, has in many instances, been wrested from us, and the peaceful and unoffending citizen must go the polls, (if he go there at all,) at the price and risk of his But, after all, may we not look to the pres-

cause? Has not all its acts been such, a to have a direct tendency to produce just such a state as we find existing from one end of the country to the other? If so, we need look no farther for the cause. Has the Executive ever, in any one instance, thrown itself for support on the Constitution and the laws, willing to abide the issue and to stand or fall with them? On the contrary, has it if the people were above the laws and not amenable to them? Of what use are our to be governed by the will of a despot, backed by popular parenzy and popular fury? We are told by the friends of the administration, that the only question at issue is, bank or no bank; but if this were the only Why so much anxiety, on the part of the Executive, to forestall this quesciding it himself? No, this is not the real a little pot of sweetmeats for them, principles for which the heroes of '76 fought an elegy of it; but it is above poetry. and bled and died, be tamely surrendered to a miserable faction? L.

Turn About .- Some little time ago, a pair of turtles, seemingly auxious to become unted in the silken bands of wedlock, made their appearance before one of the city clergymen in Glasgow, who, finding the requisite certificates all right, proceeded with the ceremony till he came to that part of it where the question is put to the bridegroom if he is 'willing to take this woman to be his wife?' To this necessary query the man, after a considerable hesitation, answered 'No.' 'No!' said the minister with a look of surprise, 'for what reason?' 'Just,' said the poor embarrassed simpleton, looking round for the door, 'because I've taken a scunner at her.' On this the ceremony, to the evident mortification of the fair one, was broken off, and the parties retired. A few days after, however, they again presented themselves before his Reverence; and the fastidious bridegroom having declared that he had got over his objection, the ceremony was again commenced, and proceeded without interruption till a question similar to the above was put to the bride, when she in her turn replied by a negative. 'What is the meaning of all this? said the clergyman, evidently displeased at the foolish tritling of the parties. O, naething ava, said the blushing damsel, tossing her head with an air of resentment, 'only I have just ta'en a scunner at him!' The two again retired to their lonely pillows; and nely it would seem they had found them, for the Reverend Gentleman, on coming out of his house the following morning, met the foolish couple once more on their way to solicit his services. 'It's a' made up noo,' said the smiling fair one. 'O, yes,' said her intended, 'it's a' settled noo, and we want you to marry us as soon as possible.' 'I will do no such thing,' was the grave and startling reply to the impatient request. 'What for? cried the fickle pair, speaking together in a tone of mingled surprise and disappointment. O, naething ava,' said his Reverence, passing on his way, 'but just Pre ta'en a scunner at ye baith.'-Kilmarnock Journal.

Economy .- It is the duty of every man, whatever may be his circumstances in to be economical in his expenditures. Uninterrupted health and ability to earn, are not guaranteed to man, neither is good fortune the certain concomitant either of enterprise or skill in any profession. Poverty may overtake a man when he least expects it, and then if he has been lavish in his expenditures, they will be the cause of most bitter regrets. Public opinion is so much a slave to fashion, that cases may occur in which it ed Chinese female. This lady is to be exwill be truly economical for a man to wear a

Generally, men dress more expensively than the strictest prudence would dictate. Such a person is not thought the better of, either by his neighbors or the world .- Farmer's

Ladies Best Qualities .- Ladies should be luly sensible that no beauty has any lasting for sustenance are matured. The husbandand permanent charms, but the inward one man is now reaping the bounties of a kind of the mind. And that gracefulness of man- Providence, as the reward of his toil, and ners is far more engaging than beauty of the season is near when it has been customperson. They should consider, that intelli- ary to offer to the Supreme Being the tribute gence meekness, modesty, and sensibility are true and lasting charms. That contentment, industry and economy are amiable and Our own feebleness and limited intellieration. And that Piety, sweet celestial vis- nto existence. To-day the green grass covhappifying ornament.

ought to be, for usefulness in society and the biting frost reveals their naked limbs. the domestic circle, for the management of But we can neither make the green grass, or mode of living. Such females are admired, speaks ;-to-morrow the currents are still, respected and beloved, because they are tru- the eye is dim, the ear is deaf, the mind has ers of secrets, tattlers of slanders; but are out food and raiment we should perish, but true to their trust, say nothing but what is we cannot make the products of the earth. proper to be said, and speak well of the tb- These are not the attributes of man, but the

In a word, they are industrious, economical, mighty Power.

We are, then, humble, dependent beings,
We are, then, humble, dependent beings, sincere, cheerful, discreet, modest, virtuous, and pious.—Tel. and Mis.

a festival, with becoming solemnity, by the in the way we should go. few sons of Africa within the city. Pursu-

beguiled away the evening. The ships in ed favors; for establishing in the human port carried their colors in honor of the day. -Mont. Gazette, Aug. 2.

Heroism and Fidelity .- The following affecting incident, showing the fidelity and heroism of a poor negro, is related in Hannot always thrown itself upon the people, as nah More's Memoirs: The other morning, the Captain of one of Commodore Johnson's Dutch prizes breakfasted at Sir Charles constitution and our bill of rights, if we are Middleton's, and related the following little anecdote. One day he went out of his own ship, to dine on board another; while he was there, a storm arose, which in a short time made an entire wreck of his own ship, to which it was impossible for him to return. question, why not let it rest on its own sim- He had left on board two little boys, the one four, the other five years old, under the care of a poor black servant. The people tion, by taking it out of the hands of Con- struggled to get out of the sinking ship into gress, the only legitimate authority to decide a large boat; and the poor black took his two t, and to assume the 'responsibility' of de- little children, tied them in a bag, and put in question at issue. This question, though an them across his shoulder, and put them important one in itself, sinks into utter in- into the boat, which by that time was quite significance when compared with the real full. The black was stepping into it himself, question at issue. But it is for the interest, but was told by the master, there was no the administration, (and this is a sentiment room for him-that either he or the children which cannot be too often repeated,) it is for must perish, for the weight of both would the interest of the administration to avert the sink the boat. The exalted, heroic negro public attention from the real question, and did not hesitate a moment. Very well, said endeavor to fix it upon some other object. he, give my duty to my master, and tell him Hence the cry of 'bank or no bank,' &c. I beg pardon for all my faults. And then-The all-important question to be decided is,

Shall the will of Andrew Jackson be or to rise again till the sea shall give up her the law of the land,-and shall the principles dead. I told it the other day to Lord Monof the Constitution and the supremacy of boddo, who fairly burst into tears. The the laws, and our bill of rights, with all the greatest lady in the land wants me to make

Prodigious .- A gentleman lately from the Province of Nova Scotia, stated in conversation, that he had nine sisters residing in the Province-each the mother of a numer ous offspring-whose aggregate weight was upwards of twenty handred pounds, or one ton! Their parents are still living, and have had fifteen children-nine daughters and six sons-they are all living, except one of the latter, and have become the heads of families. They originally emigrated from this neighborhood. We should be much pleased to see the jovial countenances of this happy group seated around the festive board, of

Temperance Ships .- A meeting of the fficers of the various Marine Insurance Thursday last, to take into consideration the propriety of making a difference between those vessels which have spirituous liquors on board, and those which have not. Mr. Delevan, Secretary of the New-York State Temperance Society, made various statements of facts illustrative of the increased hazards to navigation from the use of spirituous liquors, and it was resolved unanimously, that on all policies hereafter issued, upon vessels and outfits, five per cent of the whole amount of premium shall be returned, upon evidence being produced that spirituous liqnors were not used by the ship's company during the voyage.

Morality of the Sex in England .- The Poor law commissioners in their report have the following passage: 'It may almost be affirmed that the virtue of female chastity does not exist among the lower orders in England, except to a certain extent among domestic female servants, who know that they hold their situations by that tenure, and are more prudent in consequence. Among the residue, all evidence goes to prove that it is a nonentity.' This is a grave and serious statement of the condition of morals in that

About 40 Italian and French vagrants, of sturdy appearance, recently arrived in Newand \$4 per week each, They got up forged certificates that they had been burnt out by an eruption of Mount Etna, in Sicily, and live by begging, gambling, and theft.

The Washington, from Canton, is hourly hibited as a show; and some are extravagant

GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

A PROCLAMATION

The fruits of the earth on which we rely

iseful qualities. That virtue is an invalua- rence is manifest. We can neither cause ble treasuable, the universal charm, and the sun to shine nor the earth to be warmed; should not be parted with upon any consid- the rains to descend nor vegetation to spring tant, is at once, a most useful, charming and ers the hills ;-to-morrow they are veiled with a mantle of snow. To-day the trees They who have these, are qualified as they are clothed with lovely verdure ;-to-morrow families, for the education of children, for unfold the leaf, nor can we produce their ure and lasting affection for their husbands, lestroyer, the frost. To-day the currents of and for submitting cheerfully to a prudent life run strong in man. He sees, hears, thinks, amiable and levely, and contribute so much fled, the voice is dumb ;-but we cannot make characteristics of Perfect Wisdom and Al-

elying for life itself, and all its rational enoyments, upon Him who gives us and all First of August in Montreal .- Yesterday, around us existence ;-and it is renewedly being the day fixed by the slavery abolition our duty to present to him an offering of our act, for the emancipation of the slaves in the grateful hearts; to implore forgiveness of British West-India colonies, was observed our sins; and to beseech Him to sustain us

I do, therefore, with the advice and conant to notice, they met in the public hall, sent of the Council, appoint Thursday, above St. Anne's market, and after a psaim THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF NOVEMBER and prayer fervently delivered, and heartily NEXT, to be observed by the people of this omed in by the brethren, an address was de- Commonwealth as a day of Public Thanksinvered, breathing in strong terms the feel- giving. And the People are requested to ings of gratitude which they experienced assemble in their places of worship, that all for the great and generous boon that day may unite in becoming adoration and praise conferred upon 800,000 of their fellow men. to the Great Parent of the Universe for the The sentiments of devotion and attachment preservation of health among us, while other to the mother country were strongly expres- portions of the Earth have been afflicted sed, and several allusions in the address were with destructive pestilence; for blessing the eccived with warm and enthusiastic cheers. labors of the husbandman, the navigator, The colored brethren dined together in the artisan, and vouchsafing to all engaged the St. George inn, and by toasts and songs in lawful employments many and distinguishdispenses charities to the poor and consolation to the afflicted :- for the continued and enlarged means of moral and intellectual improvement ;-for numerous deliverances from perils which have beset our paths; and, especially, for the blessings of the gospel of Christ, which exalts, purifies, and redeems the soul from sin. And, while we thus render to our Father

in Heaven, our tribute of Gratitude for the favors which we daily receive from his benevolence, we should learn to trust in his Mercy; to confide in him to sustain us amid perils and want; to honor him with obedience; to be grateful in prosperity; to be submissive under the chastenings of adversity; and to mingle with our thanks for past good, and with our confiding assurance in his Divine Providence, aspirations for the prosperity, the health, the happiness, and moral improvement, of all the People of the Commonwealth :- for the lasting Umon of the States : -that the Government over them may be administered with wisdom :- that power, wherever entrusted, may be exercised lawfully and with moderation;-that the blessings of civil and religious Liberty may be ontinued to us and extended to all Mankind; and that Christianity may be spread abroad, filling every where the hearts of men with piety, with the love of peace, and with a zeal

and thirty-four, and the filty-ninth year of the Independence of the U. States. JOHN DAVIS.

By his Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council. EDWARD D. BANGS, Sec'y.

God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TO THE SECOND BAPTIST CHERCH IN SALEM.

Dearly Beloved Brethren:-Permit me to ay before you my views upon a subject, which I have for some time past been seriously revolving, and in regard to which, my We should be much pleased mind has at length come to such a state of decision, that I think it to be my duty no longer to withhold it from you. In the prov-New-England Thanksgiving day. - Salem | idence of an all-wise God, I have had my lot cast among you, and have labored with you about four years; some of the time with exceedingly teeble health, and under circumstances calculated to depress my spirits, and Companies of New-York, was convened on to occasion sufferings which few experience, perhaps, even among the ministers of Christ. refer, especially, to the unhappy occurrenees which took place in the fall of 1832. Whether I have been faithful in preaching tried to serve in the spiritual vineyard will declare when the doings of all men will be Slavery Society will so triumph, that attached to No. 13, Elizabeth-street, where the reviewed, and will receive their reward. 1 have always served Him very imperfectly; the qualifications of ministers, and yet I cannot accuse myself of having

I learn that some members of intentionally perverted his counsel, or withheld any part out of a desire to further my earthly interests. My course is, however, too well known to you, to need additional candid attention to the statement I am about

I believe it to be my duty to resign the pastoral office of this Church, and I do herethe relinquishment of the duties of this of-

York and took board in Liberty-street, at 3 sected by the climate in the fall and spring to discharge my regular public duties, it has more sensibly affected me in regard to parcicular visiting, which I have often attempted to discharge when it was attended with extreme irksomeness and fatigue, and which I have been obliged at times to omit, or very partially perform. My friends at a distance have repeatedly expressed to me their fears, that this climate would prove disastrous to expected at New-York, with the small-foot-ed Chinese female. This lady is to be exdress that costs eight or ten dollars per yard enough to suppose that if she live two years, have repeatedly expressed to me their fears, —it would perhaps be very injurious to his prospects if he did not, but such cases rare
indiced as a snow; and some are extravagant partially periodic. Buy irrends at a distance enough to suppose that if she live two years, have repeatedly expressed to me their fears, that this climate would prove disastrous to me, and, perhaps, bring me to an early grave. me, and, perhaps, bring me to an early grave.

ly if ever occur in the ordinary walks of life. BY HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN DAVIS, My aged father, whom I now mourn, more than a year since gave it as his opinion, that I ought to remove to a different climate. I know not how long this feeble frame, already their office, No. 46, Washington-street much impaired by labors and trials, and an FOR A DAY OF PUBLIC THANKSGIVING unfavorable climate, will continue to be the dwelling-place of my spirit; but I esteem it to be a duty to employ such means as are H. Cox, with Speech of J. A. Thome of k within our reach to preserve health or to regain it, when higher duties to God and his church do not forbid it.

2d. I have had reason to fear that my usefulness among this people might, for a time at least, be diminished, and I now believe it is so, in consideration of the course which I have felt it to be my duty to pursue in relation to that great and fearful sin, of which our nation stands guilty before God, and in S. Society. which those citizens participate who do not attempt its removal, according to their ability and the circumstances in which they are placed. I need not tell you that I refer to American Slavery. You have heard, and am happy that you have heard, my sentiments on this immeasurably momentous subject. And you have known in what spirit those sentiments have been regarded by the citizens of Salem. Although a majority of the members of this Church have harmonized with me in opinion on this subject, and several, also, in the society, and a still greater number of my fellow-citizens belonging to other churches in the town and vicinity; yet Chatham-Street Chapel, New York, you are not ignorant of the fact, that bitter pposition has been awakened among many n town who do not belong to this Society, ogether with some who do, and that these ave labored, with an industry worthy of a different cause, to excite and propagate erroneous and prejudicial views of the opinons held by myself and others, who have agreed and acted with me. I am happy to be able to refer you to the Address, which, by special and urgent request, and contrary to my expectations and wishes, I consented to deliver in the month of January last, and which, at the request of the Anti-Slavery Society of Salem and Vicinity, I suffered to be printed. In that Address are contained my views of the awful crime of enslaving our fellow-men, born to equal rights with ourselves, and of the means by which that crime ought to be made to cease, and the consequences of it to be averted from our country, which now stands exposed to the loss of all her high privileges, through her adherence to this sin, for which God will judge the nation. Of all I have said on this subject, I have

nothing to retract; but I rejoice that God supply of Calicoes, yard wide, and has given me the opportunity to declare to you, and to so many others, his pure coun- and colored; Canton Flannel; Table 1 sels relating to it.

hould be poured out on me, in consideration wick; Irish Linen; India Musling; East of the addresses which my fellow-citizens of dia and Brown Sugar in bags :- Also, si different denominations called me to deliver and double Refined in lumps and lo here and elsewhere; and on account of the with the different sorts of Coffee, Tea, & honorable station in which they were pleased to place me as President of their Society. Let it not be overlooked, that in placing me in that station, several members of this church took part, among whom, I think, were both our deacons. I do not blame them, but I thank them; and yet, I hoped they would be willing to share with me something of the responsibility which was imposed by my election to that office, in accepting which, my brethren who were present will bear me lications of every description, wholesale a testimony, I expressed my apprehension of retail. Also, School Books and Stationan the reproach and obloquy which have now fallen upon me, but which I am willing to and Job Printing, Book Binding and Patt bear in filling up of the sufferings of Jesus Framing, will be neatly executed. All

Do not allow yourselves to believe, be- tually attended to. cause it is not true, that I attach much importance to the numerous slanders with which n consequence of advocating the cause of liberty, the cause of God's oppressed people, I have been so laden, and which have been spread through the community with the express intention of neutralizing my influence, and, if possible, of cutting it off entirely.

THE New-England Anti-Slavery Society to the New Country of the New Count and, if possible, of cutting it off entirely. I fear, the purpose is so far accomplished on the minds of several members of the socie- Room of Messrs. Baker & Alexander, Given at the Council Chamber in Boston, ty, and, also, of the church, some of whom I the transaction of their business, and the this first day of October, in the year of know, for a time, thought and acted with me, commodation of the friends of the about our Lord, one thousand eight hundred that the evil cannot easily be done away. I of slavery. All anti-slavery works now have not, as some may have thought, been hereafter published, can be obtained if unapprehensive of the consequences to my- tlemen interested in the cause, in towns

Of the consequences to invself, personally, I am utterly careless, if so be that my poor efforts may ultimately tend to the breakng of the yoke of oppression from off the necks of two millions of my suffering countrymen, and to their reception of the word of God, of which they are now by wicked laws cruelly deprived.

This cause will live, and I daily pray God shower blessings on all its supporters. When the triumph shall come, your numble of any art, machine, manufacture or compo pastor will no longer be censured for the part he took in it.

past, and wherever I shall yet have opportunity to plead the cause of those whom so many despise, and are willing to leave in all the same. The objects of this notice are: their degradation and misery, it will be my happiness to say still more, and to speak still nder on their behalf.

With such views, you are aware, I must, their patents for valuable inventions. f my connexion with you were to continue, pursue the same course. This might, for some time longer, prove injurious to the inthe gospel, and in the discharge of other terests, I mean the pecuniary interests of the ministerial duties, or not, He whom I have this society; although I have no doubt that spectable persons of color, by Mrs. Serent tried to serve in the spiritual vineward with ment to its interests will enter deeply into continues the same business. I learn that some members of this Society

have already expressed their entire alienation from me, so that they cannot hear me preach, solely on account of my views on the subject of slavery. I could give names, if it were omment from me; and I now invite your necessary. I will not accuse them of wrong m so uoing, aithough it is obvious that, when a minister may not hold and express views in accordance with the Scriptures, he is no longer a freeman. This I feel; and duty to my God, to his Church, and to my country, requires that I assert not only the rights and liberties of the slave has a long to the slave of the by solemnly request that you will consent to my God, to his Church, and to my country, and my brethren in the ministry. This I would do in the spirit of meekness, and in such a manner, that the religious society with which I am connected, may suffer as little as possible. The Church is as free as myself, and so is the Society; and by my withdrawment, the responsibility of sustaining considerations.

Ist. My health has ever been severely affected by the climate in the fall and spring of the year. Although my sickness has occasioned but few energe of the two following casioned but few energe of the few energes of the few energe of the few energy few

CYRUS PITT GROSVENOR. Salem, Sept. 12, 1834.

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